

30-24-191

30.24-191

*Prague April 1*  
**"ABOVE ALL, WE SHALL DEMAND THAT WE BE PLACED ON EQUALITY WITH THE CZECHS AND SLOVAKS. WE RESENT BEING MISTREATED AS A MINORITY. PREMIER HODZA'S PROPOSED MINORITY STATUTE IS BOUND TO BE UNACCEPTABLE TO US, IF, AS SEEMS LIKELY, IT DIVIDES THE POPULATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA INTO THE CZECH-SLOVAK MAJORITY ON THE ONE HAND AND THE VARIOUS MINORITIES ON THE OTHER."**

KAS27AES

**VIENNA, APRIL 1-(AP)-JOSEPH BUECKEL, NAMED BY FUHRER**

**HITLER TO REORGANIZE THE AUSTRIAN NAZI PARTY, TODAY DEMANDED**

**THE HONORARY CITIZENSHIP OF MORE THAN 1,000 COMMUNITIES AWARDED**

**to OTTO VON HAPSBURG (THE ARCHDUKE, PRETENDER TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE), BE RESCINDED.**

APR 2 1938

**IN A LETTER TO GOVERNOR ARTHUR SEYSZ-INQUART, BUECKEL**

**SAID THAT " AFTER THE SCHUSCHNIGG SYSTEM AND ITS DECEIVING LEG-**

**ITIMIS HAS BEEN OVERTHROWN, I DEEM IT NECESSARY THAT OTTO**

**VON HAPSBURG HONORARY CITIZENSHIPS IMPOSED BY THIS SYSTEM**

**BE IMMEDIATELY CANCELLED."**

### HITLER CALLS SELF 'SO-CALLED DICTATOR'

**Finds Irony in the Use of  
'Democrat' for Schuschnigg**

STUTTGART, Germany, April 1 (AP).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler styled himself a "dictator" today for the first time in a public address. The term was applied ironically, however, in a discussion of his historic

Berchtesgaden meeting on Feb. 12 with former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria.

Speaking in behalf of the April 10 plebiscite on Germany's union with Austria, Hitler observed sarcastically:

"It was strange that I, with the nation behind me, should have to ask to meet with a man with a nation against him, and he calling himself a democrat."

"So I, as dictator of the German people, asked Schuschnigg, the democrat, to come and talk to me."

Then, to justify himself before the democracies of the world as a democrat, he thought of playing for time. He thought too loudly."

"I had to act quickly," Hitler told his audience. "There was no time to ask the Reichstag for the nation. But now the world is witnessing this spectacle."

"I, the so-called dictator, am asking the German people whether it approves of my actions."

The Chancellor added that "Bismarck created the empire with blood and iron," but that at that time "one thing was still lacking—the great ideal which we now have."

## 18 NATIONS AGREE TO HELP REFUGEES

**Hull to Name Place Soon**

**for Conference**

WASHINGTON, April 1 (A. P.).—An overwhelming majority of favorable replies to Secretary Hull's program for international aid to political refugees is coming in to the State Department.

Secretary Hull is expected to announce in a few days the time and place of the first meeting of the international committee he has suggested. It will be in Switzerland, but not at Geneva, where it might appear to be linked to the League of Nations.

Of thirty-three countries addressed, nineteen have replied. All but one were favorable. Dispatches from United States diplomats indicate that nine or ten additional favorable replies are en route.

The nations that have accepted are Belgium, Brazil, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Sweden, Argentina, Guatemala, The Netherlands, Panama and Venezuela. The country refusing is Italy.

The United States has not yet heard whether Germany will permit the political refugees to leave Germany and Austria.

Speeches by Hitler and his right-hand men—Goering and Goebbels—indicate, however, Germany would be glad to have Jews leave.

SANTIAGO, April 1 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Ramon Gutierrez informed the United States Minister, Wesley Post, today of the Chilean Government's desire to cooperate in providing havens for political refugees in keeping with the proposal of Mr. Hull.

### Bolivia and Chile Back Refugee Plan

LA PAZ, April 1 (A. P.).—The Bolivian Government announced today that it had accepted the suggestion of the United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, for international co-operation in providing asylum for political refugees.

### Berlin Has No Comment

Berlin, April 1 (AP).—There will be no comment on Herbert Hoover's speech last night on international affairs as far as official Germany is concerned, a Propaganda Ministry spokesman said today.

{ SEE ADD-OTHER SIDE }

**SECRETARY HULL HAS RECEIVED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS A NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS PROMISING THEIR ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL OR OTHERWISE, TO CARRY OUT HIS PLAN.**

**HE HAS SPECIFIED THAT, ALTHOUGH THE DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE SHOULD BE OFFICIALLY NAMED BY THE GOVERNMENTS ADDRESSED, PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD FINANCE THE PROJECT.**

WD702AES



1938

ALL - 1847 1/4 - APR - 1 -

"THE SPEECH, AS FAR AS WE KNOW, WAS ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL

AND THERE IS NO REASON TO MAKE ANY COMMENT," HE SAID.

BJB 01345

BB804A

BERLIN, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER BERLINER

30.24

LOKAL ANZEIGER TODAY SAID "AN EXCELLENT GERMAN-AMERICAN  
POLICY MIGHT BE BUILT" ON THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN LAST NIGHT  
BY FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT IN HIS SPEECH ON INTERNATIONAL  
AFFAIRS.

COMMENTING ON THE SPEECH, THE NEWSPAPER SAID:

"GENEVA IS A FAILURE, SAYS MR. HOOVER. AUTHORITY

STATES HAVE GROWN IN POWER, HE ADMITS. IN THE LATTER

TERRITORIES THERE IS LAW AND PROGRESS.

"LET EVERY COUNTRY BE HAPPY IN ITS OWN WAY, HE

COUNSELS.

"TRULY ON THESE PRINCIPLES AN EXCELLENT GERMAN-

AMERICAN POLICY MIGHT BE BUILT."

French Foreign Office Silent  
PARIS, April 1 (AP).—Officials of  
the French Foreign Office today  
studied carefully Herbert Hoover's  
New York speech of last night, but  
declined official comment.  
Authoritative sources, however, ap-  
plauded the former President's de-  
nunciation of the suppressing of lib-  
erty in Europe and deplored his  
opinion that Europe hoped to in-  
volve the United States in the next  
war.

APR 1 1938

NO EUROPEAN NATION, THEY SAID, COULD HOPE TO DRAW THE UNITED  
STATES INTO A WAR WHICH DID NOT CONCERN ITS INTERESTS. THEY ADDED  
THAT AMERICA HERSELF HAS BEEN QUICK TO RECOGNIZE THE LEAGUE OF  
NATIONS' PRINCIPLE THAT ANY WAR OR THREAT OF WAR IN EUROPE WAS A  
MATTER OF INTEREST TO ALL NATIONS.

APR 2 1938

KA112AATC

PARIS, APRIL 1-(AP)-A SCARCELY VEILED WARNING

TO NAZI GERMANY TO CEASE ATTEMPTS TO SPREAD PROPAGANDA IN  
ALSACE-LORRAINE WAS DELIVERED TONIGHT AT STRASBOURG BY  
DEPUTY SALOMON GRUMBACH.

GRUMBACH IS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF  
DEPUTIES FOREIGN AFFAIRS ~~XXX~~ COMMITTEE AND ONE OF <sup>SOCIALIST</sup> PREMIER  
LEON BLUM'S CLOSEST FRIENDS.

APR 2 1938

HIS WARNING FOLLOWED CLOSE ON THE HEELS OF  
FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL-BONCOUR'S DECLARATION IN THE CHAMBER OF  
DEPUTIES THAT THE NAZIS WERE CONDUCTING A LARGE SCALE  
PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN IN THE RECOVERED PROVINCES.



1938

30.24-193

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# NO VATICAN BACKING FOR AUSTRIAN PLEA

Bishops' Appeal Favoring Nazis Did Not  
Have Papal Approval—Vienna Cardinal  
Issues New Pro-Hitler Letter.

APR 2 1938

VATICAN CITY, April 1 (A. P.).—Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, asserted today it was authorized to say that the Austrian bishops' recent declaration concerning National Socialism (Nazism) was made without consultation with the Vatican.

The declaration, signed by Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, and five other Catholic prelates, voiced recognition of the Nazi movement's achievements and proclaimed their loyalty as Germans to the greater German realm. [It was read in all Catholic churches in Austria last Sunday. It stated the signers acted "from innermost conviction and voluntarily" and added it was their duty on April 10, the day of the plebiscite on Austro-German union, to register their allegiance to Germany.]

In a brief note Osservatore Romano said: "Following various interpretations of the well-known declaration of the Austrian episcopacy, some very often tendentious (including some from unexpected quarters), we, without being influenced by any political consideration or question whatsoever, are authorized to state that the declaration was formulated and signed without previous or subsequent approbation of the Holy See and was made on the sole responsibility of the Austrian episcopacy."

**Fears New Persecutions**  
The Holy See, long at odds with Nazism, watched Germany's annexation of Catholic Austria with deep concern. L'Osservatore, on March 14, expressed doubt Austrian Catholics would be spared the "persecutions" suffered by German Catholics under Nazi rule.

German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, however, declared in a plebiscite campaign speech in Vienna:

"We want to leave concerns about the other world to the church, but this world is ours—the church may have God's mandate, but we have the people's mandate."

**Hailed Nazis As Foes Of Reds**  
The bishop's declaration expressed conviction Nazism averted "the menace of the all-destroying Godless Bolshevism."

"The bishops," it said, "give their sincerest blessings to these efforts in time to come and will advise the faithful in this spirit."

It acknowledged "that the National Socialist (Nazi) movement has achieved and is achieving outstanding results in the sphere of national and economic reconstruction as well as in social welfare."

See Vatican - April 1

A FOREWORD TO THE BISHOPS' DECLARATION SPOKE OF AUSTRIA'S

"THOUSAND-YEAR YEARNING" FOR UNION WITH GERMANY, IT WAS SIGNED

BY CARDINAL INNITZER ARCHBISHOP SIGISMUND WAITZ FOR THE CHURCH

PROVINCE OF SALZBURG.

1938

"WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEMAND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF  
THE FUENNER CHANCELLOR'S WORDS, ACCORDING TO WHICH THERE  
ARE NO MORE TERRITORIAL CONFLICTS IN EUROPE BETWEEN  
FRANCE AND GERMANY," GRUMBACH DECLARED.

RULE, REFERRED TO THE DISTRIBUTION IN ALSACE-LORRAINE OF "MAPS  
EDITED UNDER THE APPROVAL OF THE GERMAN CENSOR, SHOWING THE GREATER  
PART OF ALSACE-LORRAINE INCLUDED IN THE TERRITORIES INHABITED  
BY GERMANS."

APR 2 1938

"ALSATIANS ARE FRENCHMEN SPEAKING A GERMAN DIALECT,"

HE SAID. "DURING HALF A CENTURY <sup>THEY</sup> ~~WERE~~ OPPOSED RESISTANCE TO THE  
ASSIMILATION WHICH BISMARCK AND HIS SUCCESSORS VAINLY TRIED TO  
PUT OVER."

"THEY CONSIDER THEIR HAPPINESS, THEIR SUFFERING, THEIR  
HOPE AND THEIR DESTINY LINKED WITH THOSE OF FRANCE. LET GERMANY  
REMEMBER."

PARKERS 2330 1-2ND -FDR-210PES



VATICAN CITY, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE VATICAN RADIO

30129

STATION TONIGHT BROADCAST ~~IN~~ IN GERMAN A STATEMENT ON "FALSE POLITICAL CATHOLICISM" WHICH HAD "BROUGHT HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE HONOR AND ESTEEM ~~OF~~ OF THE CHURCH."

THE SPEAKER SAID HIS ADDRESS SHOULD BE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH A STATEMENT PUBLISHED TONIGHT BY

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER.

APR 2 1938

THE NEWSPAPER'S STATEMENT SAID THE VATICAN HAD NOT BEEN CONSULTED BY THE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS PRIOR OR SUBSEQUENT TO THEIR RECENT STATEMENT CALLING ON AUSTRIAN CATHOLICS TO COOPERATE WITH NATIONAL SOCIALISM (NAZISM).

THE VATICAN RADIO STATION, WHICH BROADCASTS ONLY OFFICIAL PROGRAMS, ~~CONFIRMED~~ SAID THE ADDRESS HAD BEEN DELIVERED FROM THAT STATION ~~IN~~ BUT DID NOT GIVE THE SPEAKER'S NAME.

A VATICAN NEWS SERVICE ~~REDACTED~~ LIKEWISE SAID THE ADDRESS REFERRED TO THE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS' PASTORAL LETTER.

# P5515 Pes

VATICAN CITY--FIRST ADD LEAD DAY AUSTRIANS X X X PASTORAL LETTER.

<sup>April 1</sup>  
"POLITICAL CATHOLICISM MEANS, ACCORDING TO THE OPINIONS OF THE CHURCH'S ADVERSARIES," THE UNIDENTIFIED BROADCASTER SAID, "THAT THE POPE OR THE BISHOP OR THE FAITHFUL PRETEND ONLY TO THINK OF RELIGION, BUT IN REALITY DESIRE TO RECEIVE OR RETAIN THE ADVANTAGES OR POSITIONS OF SECULAR POWER. THIS VIEW OF POLITICAL CATHOLICISM WAS ONCE HELD BY THE OLD LIBERALS AND MARKISTS."

30129

"NOW IN THIS RESPECT, EVEN NATIONAL SOCIALISM, WHICH CALLS ITSELF ANTI-LIBERAL AND ANTI-MARKIST, SPEAKS THE SAME LANGUAGE."

SB527PES

APR 2 1938

VATICAN CITY--SECOND ADD LEAD DAY AUSTRIANS XXX LANGUAGE.  
(OPENING QUOTES)

"POLITICAL CATHOLICISM IN THE TRUE SENSE MEANS THAT THE POPE OR THE BISHOP OR THE FAITHFUL MUST SEE THAT THE DOCTRINES OF THE CREATOR AND REDEEMER MUST BE PRACTICED IN EVERYTHING RESPECTING THE CREATION, BOTH IN THE STATE AND IN SOCIETY."

"WHOEVER WISHES TO ATTACK OR DEFAME THIS CATHOLICISM AS TRUE RELIGION AND CHRISTIANITY FIGHTS AGAINST CHRISTIANITY WITH THE CRIMINAL FORCE OF THE STATE'S POWER. AND, BECAUSE OF THIS POLITICAL CATHOLICISM, THE ECCLESIASTICAL PASTORS, AND ESPECIALLY THE HOLY FATHERS, PRESENT IN THE ENCYCLICALS AND <sup>AL</sup>LOCUTIONS OBSERVATIONS ON ALL ETHICAL PROBLEMS BOTH STATE AND SOCIAL."

"IN THIS CAUSE, THE FAITHFUL ALSO ARE ENLISTED IN FULL CONSCIOUSNESS OF BAPTISM AND CONFIRMATION."

SB534PES





30.24-195

30.24-195

PMS IN

VATICAN CITY--THIRD ADD LEAD DAY AUSTRIANS X X X AND CONFIRMATION.

(OPENING QUOTES)

(EDITORS--IN SECOND PARAGRAPH PRECEDING, READ X X X  
ENCYCLICALS AND ALLOCUTIONS) (NOT ELOCUTIONS.)

"ALL ARE OBLIGATED IN EACH SEPARATE COUNTY TO ACTIVATE AND  
PRACTICE THESE IDEAS IN EVERY WAY. EVEN THE CATHOLIC ACTION  
CAN NOT RENOUNCE ACTIVITY WITHOUT EXCEPTION IN EVERY ASPECT OF  
REAL LIFE.

APR 2 1938

"A GENERAL DENUNCIATION OF THIS SORT DOES NOT EXIST IN  
CATHOLIC PRACTICE NOR DOES THERE EXIST A WITHDRAWAL INTO THE  
FIELD OF PURE ABSOLUTE RELIGION AS MANY TODAY DECLARE. THIS WOULD  
BE EQUIVALENT TO TRUE HERESY."

SB552PES

VATICAN CITY--FOURTH ADD LEAD DAY AUSTRIANS XXX TO TRUE HERESY.

"THERE IS, HOWEVER, A FALSE POLITICAL CATHOLICISM. THIS FALSE  
POLITICAL CATHOLICISM IS MORE THE MANNER AND WAY OF CATHOLICS,  
WHETHER THEY BE SIMPLE BELIEVERS OR PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS, WHO  
ACT SOLELY OUT OF OVERLY WISE CAUTION AND TACTICS AND OUT OF  
FEEBLE ADAPTATIONS TO ACTUAL OR AWAITED EVENTS.

"THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT SUCH FALSE POLITICAL CATHOLICISM OFTEN  
IN THE COURSE OF HISTORY HAS BROUGHT HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE HONOR AND  
ESTEEM OF THE CHURCH, ESPECIALLY IN TIMES WHEN OPPONENTS OF  
CHRISTIANITY BOAST OF THEIR OWN STRONG PRINCIPLES AND CHARGE  
CHRISTIANS WITH SPIRITUAL COWARDICE.

"THE DAMAGES ARE FAR THE GREATEST WHEN THE CHOSEN GUARDIANS OF  
GOD'S MORAL LAW ARE GUIDED BY THIS SPIRIT OF FALSE POLITICAL

CATHOLICISM, ESPECIALLY WHEN UNDER THE POWERFUL AND THE SUCCESSFUL  
OF THE DAY.

"BUT IT MAY HAPPEN THAT THE EYES OF THESE PASTORS NO LONGER  
RECOGNIZE THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING AS IS THEIR DUTY, AND THAT  
THEY BELIEVE PROMISES IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT SAD EXPERIENCES AND,  
ABOVE ALL, THE WORD OF THE SUPREME PASTOR, GIVES THEM WARNING.

"THE CONSEQUENCES ALWAYS WILL BE THAT THESE PASTORS COMMIT THESE  
SINS OF MINGLING DEPLORABLY IN THE POLITICAL FIELD RATHER THAN IN  
THE RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL FIELD. SUCH PASTORS, FOR EXAMPLE, USE  
THEIR OWN AUTHORITY TO CONVINCE THE FAITHFUL OF THE TRUTH OF SOME  
THEORY WHICH IS PRACTICAL ONLY IN POLITICAL LIFE, EVEN WHEN THESE  
THEORIES AND FACTS ARE JUDGED MUCH DIFFERENTLY BY MANY EXPERIENCED  
AND REASONABLE PEOPLE.

"FOR EXAMPLE IT IS NOT THE DUTY OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL  
AUTHORITIES TO SPEAK OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL  
SUCCESSSES OF A GOVERNMENT AND TO MEASURE THESE SAME SUCCESSSES.

"NONE OF THE FAITHFUL IS OBLIGED IN HIS HEART TO ACCEPT SUCH  
JUDGMENTS AS THE INFALLIBLE JUDGMENTS OF THE CHURCH, OR TO ORIENT  
HIMSELF WITH REGARD TO POLITICAL POLICIES ON THE BASIS OF THESE  
JUDGMENTS.

"STILL WORSE, PERHAPS, WOULD BE THAT FALSE CATHOLICISM OF OVERLY  
WISE ADAPTATION WHEN AT THE SAME TIME SIMPLE BELIEVERS OF ALL  
CLASSES, TIRED OF THE FUNDAMENTAL TEACHINGS OF GOD'S WORD, EMBRACE  
NATURALISM WHILE THE PASTORS SHORT-SIGHTEDLY JOIN THE VICTORIOUS OF  
THE DAY.



1938

"ALL UPSTANDING MEN FAR BEYOND IMMEDIATE CHURCH CIRCLES MUST CONSIDER SUCH CONDUCT OF PASTORS UNWORTHY AND FAITHLESS. ALSO, THE UNQUESTIONED FAITH OF THE FLOCK WOULD BECOME BRITTLE. AND THE CHURCH'S OPPONENTS COULD TRIUMPH BECAUSE THE BOND BETWEEN THE FAITHFUL AND THE PASTORS COULD BE BROKEN."

VATICAN CITY--FIFTH ADD LEAD DAY AUSTRIANS X X X BE BROKEN.  
(OPEN QUOTE)

"CONSEQUENTLY, EVERY FALSE CATHOLICISM, EVERY FALSE POLITICAL CATHOLICISM IS TO BE CONDEMNED AND BRANDED.

"BEFORE CHRIST'S JUDGMENT CHAIR THIS FALSE CATHOLICISM CAN NOT ENDURE BECAUSE OF ITS INNER UGLINESS.

"IT CAN NOT ENDURE BEFORE THE JUDGMENT CHAIR OF THE CHURCH, THE BRIDE OF CHRIST, WHICH COME WHAT WILL, IS ELEVATED BY TRUE CATHOLICS ABOVE COWARDLY HUMANITY AS THE BRIDE WITHOUT WRINKLES AND FOLDS.

"THEREFORE, DOWN WITH THE FALSE AND UP WITH THE TRUE POLITICAL CATHOLICISM--A PHRASE WHICH IN ITSELF IS SO DISPLEASING."

SB739PES

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 1--(AP)--THE VATICAN RADIO STATION SAID TONIGHT, IN A BROADCAST DEALING WITH THE AUSTRIAN BISHOP'S RECENT PASTORAL LETTER ADVISING THE FAITHFUL TO SUPPORT THE NEW REGIME:

"IT IS NOT THE DUTY OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES TO SPEAK OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL OR POLITICAL SUCCESSES OF A GOVERNMENT AND TO MEASURE THESE SAME SUCCESSES."

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON THE BROADCAST AND THE IDENTITY OF THE SPEAKER, WHO DELIVERED HIS STATEMENT IN GERMAN, WAS NOT GIVEN.

APR 2 1938

THE SPEAKER SAID HIS ADDRESS SHOULD BE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH A STATEMENT PUBLISHED TONIGHT BY L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN NEWSPAPER, THAT THE ~~VATICAN~~ ~~NEVER~~ VATICAN HAD NOT BEEN CONSULTED BY THE AUSTRIAN BISHOP BEFORE OR AFTER THE PASTORAL LETTER WAS ISSUED.

(THE LETTER, READ IN ALL CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN AUSTRIA SUNDAY, ASKED A VOTE FOR ALLEGIANCE TO GERMANY IN THE APRIL 10 PLEBISCITE ON AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION.)

THE UNIDENTIFIED BROADCASTER SAID HIS ADDRESS WAS IN REPLY TO AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED BY DAS SCHWARZE KORPS, BERLIN NEWSPAPER OF NAZI S.S. TROOPS.

1938

30-29



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HE OPENED HIS STATEMENT BY SAYING: "THE SCHWARZE KORPS OF MARCH 17, 1938, WROTE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRST PUBLIC DECLARATION OF THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA OVER THE NEW SITUATION IN AUSTRIA THAT "POLITICAL CATHOLICISM" HAD SUFFERED "THE GREATEST DEFEAT OF ITS EXISTENCE" ON AUSTRIAN SOIL.

THEN THE SPEAKER DEFINED "POLITICAL CATHOLICISM IN THE TRUE SENSE" AS MEANING THAT THE CLERGY AND THE FAITHFUL "SEE THAT THE DOGMAS OF THE CREATOR AND REDEEMER MUST BE PRACTICED IN EVERYTHING RESPECTING THE CREATION" BOTH IN THE STATE AND IN SOCIETY.

WHOEVER WISHES TO ATTACK OR DEFAKE THIS CATHOLICISM," HE SAID, "FIGHTS AGAINST CHRISTIANITY WITH THE CRIMINAL FORCE OF THE STATE'S POWER."

HE SAID THAT THERE WAS A FALSE POLITICAL CATHOLICISM -- "THE MANNER AND WAY OF CATHOLICS, WHETHER THEY BE SIMPLE BELIEVERS OR PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS, WHO ACT SOLELY OUT OF OVERLY WISE CAUTION AND TACTICS AND OUT OF FEEDLE ADAPTATIONS TO ACTUAL OR AWAITED EVENTS."

"THE DAMAGES ARE FAR THE GREATEST WHEN THE CHOSEN GUARDIANS OF GOD'S MORAL LAW ARE GUIDED BY THIS SPIRIT OF FALSE POLITICAL CATHOLICISM, ESPECIALLY WHEN UNDER THE POWERFUL AND THE SUCCESSFUL OF THE DAY," HE CONTINUED.

"BUT IT MAY HAPPEN THAT THE EYES OF THESE PASTORS NO LONGER RECOGNIZE THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING AS IS THEIR DUTY, AND THAT THEY BELIEVE PROMISES IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT BAD EXPERIENCES AND, ABOVE ALL, THE WORD OF THE SUPREME PASTOR, GIVES THEM WARNING."

-WHITES 00030-TEXT-

-ES-730AES

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABRIDGED ENGLISH VERSION OF THE VATICAN RADIO STATION BROADCAST DEALING WITH THE AUSTRIAN BISHOP'S PASTORAL LETTER:

"DAS SCHWARZE KORPS OF MARCH 17, 1938, WROTE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRST PUBLIC DECLARATION OF THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA OVER THE NEW SITUATION IN AUSTRIA,



AMONG OTHER THINGS THE FOLLOWING:

"POLITICAL CATHOLICISM, THIS INFAMOUS OF ALL  
POLITICAL SYSTEMS, HAS SUFFERED ON AUSTRIAN SOIL AND IN THE  
HEARTS OF THE GERMANS THE GREATEST DEFEAT OF ITS EXISTENCE,  
AND, AS WE DESIRED, THE DECISIVE DEFEAT. WE WILL FROM NOW  
ON TREAT EVERY ATTEMPT TO MAKE POLITICS AS CRIMINAL."

"TO THIS THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE SAID:

"POLITICAL CATHOLICISM MEANS, ACCORDING TO THE  
OPINIONS OF THE CHURCH'S ADVERSARIES, THAT THE POPE OR THE  
BISHOP OR THE ETC., PICKING UP IN SIXTH GRADE LEAD DAY

GERMAN AUSTRIANS

MANILA, APRIL 1-(AP)-FOR SOME UNANNOUNCED REASON, MANILA  
GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS DID NOT VOTE TODAY, AS THEY HAD PLANNED TO,  
ON THE APRIL 10 PLEBISCITE ON GERMANY'S ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA.

THREE HUNDRED GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN RESIDENTS OF MANILA MET  
INFORMALLY ABOARD THE DOCKED GERMAN LINER BURGELAND AND RENEWED THEIR  
OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO CHANCELLOR HITLER, BUT GERMAN CONSUL G.A.  
SAKOWSKY SAID HE HAD CANCELLED BALLOTING ON "CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION  
OF AN OFFICIAL NATURE."

ONE SOURCE INDICATED THE VOTE WAS CALLED OFF AFTER GERMANS  
RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON.

VH1115ACS NH

## GERMAN CHURCHES BACK REFERENDUM

Catholic Prelate And Lu-  
theran Bishops Ask For  
"Ja" Vote

Opposition Synod Ministers  
Approve Prayer Asking  
Guidance

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 2—A Catholic cobishop  
and the German Lutheran Church to-  
day indorsed the union of Germany  
and Austria while ministers of the  
Protestant Confessional Synod issued  
a prayer of thanksgiving as a prelude  
to the April 10 plebiscite.

The Confessional Synod is the or-  
ganization of a majority of Lutherans  
formed in opposition to Nazi domina-  
tion of the church.

Dr. Johannes Baptist Dietz, Catho-  
lic cobishop for the Diocese of Fulda,  
made his indorsement in an appeal,  
issued in advance by D. N. B., the offi-  
cial news agency, which he will make  
tomorrow to the Catholics of the dio-  
cese.

Bishop Expresses Hope

He expressed the hope that "the  
creator of the new and irrevocable  
greater Germany (Reichsführer Adolf  
Hitler) will combine the achievement  
of national unity with a generous re-  
ligious appeasement and thereby make  
complete the joy of the new and  
greater German people."

He then added:

"I call on you, therefore: Share my  
confidence and in our election day  
write a hearty 'Ja' (yes) on your bal-  
lot. At the same time accompany this  
day of the significant plebiscite with  
special prayers for the entire German  
people."

Lutheran bishops met and formu-  
lated an indorsement of the plebiscite  
in which emphasis was laid upon the  
necessity of continuing to preach the  
gospel of Jesus Christ in Germany."

Vote To Express Joy

"As brethren of the same faith,"  
their declaration said, "we greet the  
Evangelical church of the eastern  
march of Germany (Austria) now  
returned to its home."

"Next Sunday (April 10) we shall  
unite with all Germany in order to  
give expression to our joy at the  
newly created greater Germany and  
its Führer."

"At the same time we testify to our  
determination to labor incessantly that  
Christ be preached to the German peo-  
ple. We call on our congregations to  
unite in prayer with us that God may  
bless the folk and the Führer."

The ministers of the Confessional  
Synod, of which the Rev. Martin Nie-  
möller, now in a concentration camp,  
became the outstanding exponent,  
agreed upon a prayer to be read to-  
morrow in all their churches.

Text Of Prayer

The prayer follows:

"Lord God, Thou leadest our people  
through decisive days in its history."

"Thou permittest our German breth-  
ren in all Austria to return to the  
German Reich (nation). Thou gavest  
our church the responsibility of  
uniting with the Evangelical churches  
of the German eastern march which  
had to defend their faith through cen-  
turies of contest."

"Lord, we praise Thy name and im-  
plore Thee:

"Guide the Führer and the people  
according to Thy will. . . . Teach us  
all to seek the best for our fatherland  
at all times, to live for our people in

obedience to Thyself and to make  
every decision required of us in such  
a manner that we may face Thee today  
and the day of judgment."

"Made Without Knowledge"

Vatican City, April 2-(AP)—A Vatican  
news service statement, latest of a  
series of events in the Catholic  
Church's relations with Germany, said  
today that last night's Vatican radio  
broadcast on the Austrian situation  
was made "without the knowledge of  
the (Papal) Secretary of State."

The German language broadcast,  
which referred to pastors who "short-  
sightedly join the victorious of the  
day" and who "no longer recognize  
the wolf in sheep's clothing," was "of a  
private character," the news service  
said.

No Connection To Editorial

It is said there was no connection  
between the talk and an editorial  
which appeared yesterday in the Vati-  
can newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*,  
saying the Vatican had no knowledge  
of the Catholic bishops' declaration  
read in Austrian churches March 27.

"The coincidence between the talk  
and the note in *L'Osservatore Romano*,  
which established that the Holy See  
had nothing to do with the declaration  
of the Austrian bishops, was purely  
fortuitous," the statement asserted.

"In fact, German language trans-  
mission is made regularly every Friday  
at 8 P. M. and that is the reason why it  
coincided with *L'Osservatore Romano's*  
note."

Electioneer In Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 2 (AP)—The anti-  
Fascist press in Buenos Aires today

opened a new attack on German Nazi  
influence in Argentina in connection  
with the plebiscite April 10 on union  
of Germany and Austria.

The newspaper *Critica* asserted that  
the German Embassy and Nazi organ-  
izations were putting pressure on Ger-  
mans and Austrians in Argentina to  
get them to take part in the plebiscite.

"The Nazi machine has transferred  
its terrorism to America," the paper  
said.

No Official Comment

Government officials had no com-  
ment on the situation, but *Critica* said  
the Government had assigned detec-  
tives to obtain all the details includ-  
ing the "connections of the Nazi party  
with Argentine reactionary parties."

The paper said Germans and Aus-  
trians were casting their plebiscite  
ballots in twenty-one German clubs  
in Buenos Aires and its suburbs, be-  
sides others in the interior of Argen-  
tina.

Nazis Burn Vienna

Concentration Camp

Vienna, April 2 (AP)—Nazis in a huge  
demonstration tonight burned down a  
part of the Wallersdorf concentration  
camp—a symbol of what they called  
"Schuschnigg tyranny."

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Before the fiery backdrop Joseph Bürckel, director of the Austrian-German plebiscite campaign, spoke of the previous "terrorism."

As he spoke sparks, smoke and flames billowed hundreds of feet into

the sky. Burning of a part of the Waltersdorf camp—where thousands of Nazis had been incarcerated before the fall of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg—was reminiscent of the spectacular 1933 Reichstag fire or the Nazi book-burning in Berlin.

Stolid peasants, some of them women with babies in arms, attended the demonstration. Several hundred of the 8,000 who at one time or another were imprisoned in the camp were honored guests.

religious appeasement and thereby make complete the joy of the new and greater German people. I call on you, therefore: Share my confidence and on our election day write a hearty "yes" on your ballot. At the same time accompany this day of the significant plebiscite with special prayers for the entire German people.

Catholic bishops have been meeting in Fulda for several days. Informed quarters believe others will follow Bishop Dietz's example.

Bishop Dietz's appeal was much more reserved in tone than the declarations made public by Cardinal Innitzer and other Austrian prelates approving achievements of the Nazi regime and calling for Catholics to support union.

Catholic circles indicated that significant pronouncements were to be expected tomorrow in cathedrals in Germany's principal cities.

### MUNICH ACCLAIMS HITLER

He Declares Hopes of 1918 Foes Have Been 'Annihilated'

MUNICH, Germany, April 2 (AP).—A half million Bavarians today cheered Adolf Hitler's appearance in this birthplace of the Nazi movement.

Speaking in behalf of the plebiscite April 10 on the union of Germany and Austria, the Fuehrer again summed up the achievements of his five years of power, declaring, "The hopes of our enemies of 1918 have been annihilated."

He referred to Munich warmly as the city where he started "as a preacher in the wilderness" to organize his crusade for a greater Germany.

The other note stated that the British government reserved its position on certain questions arising out of the annexation, such as treaties signed by Austria as a sovereign state. The British government will communicate with the Reich at a later date on these questions.

## Warns Nazis Not To Try Coup In Alsace-Lorraine

Deputy Backs Labor Groups In Pledge To France.  
Cites Failure Of Bismarck And Successors  
To Weld Provinces To Germany

Strasbourg, France, April 2—France's campaign to tighten the bonds of Alsace-Lorraine was developed today with Deputy Salomon Grumbach's warning to Germany against any effort to extend Anschluss (union) to those provinces.

A People's Front demonstration here which Grumbach addressed last night followed closely publication of a manifesto by labor unions of the provinces affirming the workers' attachment to France.

"They (Alsations) consider their happiness, their suffering, their hope and their destiny linked with those of France," said Grumbach. "Let Germany remember."

### Cites Bismarck's Failure

"Alsations are Frenchmen a German dialect," he said, half a century they opposed assimilation which Bismarck and his successors vainly tried to put off.

The deputy referred to districts in Alsace-Lorraine provinces—were attached to Germany after war of 1870 but were returned [Continued On Page 11, Colu

## Bishops Again Okay Nazis In Plebiscite

Vienna, April 2 (AP)—A reaffirmation of the Austrian Catholic Bishops' support of the Nazi regime in the plebiscite on union with Germany drew wide attention in Austria today.

The restatement was made by Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, in a letter to Joseph Buerckel, Adolf Hitler's lieutenant in charge of the April 10 plebiscite. Cardinal Innitzer said the letter was "an affirmation growing out of the voice of our common German blood." He said he hoped it would lead to reconciliation between church and state.

Last night a Vatican broadcast criticized those pastors who "short-sightedly join the victorious of the day." Earlier L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, said the Austrian bishops' declaration was made without approval by the Holy See.

France after the World War—of "maps edited under the approval of the German censor, showing the greater part of Alsace-Lorraine included in the territories inhabited by Germans."

### Fighting Nazi Propaganda

Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour said recently that Nazis were conducting a large-scale propaganda campaign in the provinces.

Grumbach, born in Alsace under German rule, is vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee.

Francois de Tesson has been named an Under Secretary of State in Premier Blum's Government and assigned specifically to Alsace-Lorraine affairs.

AFTER SECOND GRAPH, BUENOS AIRES, FASCISTS X X X THE PLEBISCITE.

Buenos Aires - Apr. 2 -

THE GERMANY EMBASSY DENIED SUCH REPORTS, SAYING

THAT "A VOTE HERE WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE BECAUSE GERMANS AND

AUSTRIANS IN ARGENTINA ARE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY."

## FULDA BISHOP ASKS ANSCHLUSS VOTES

By The Associated Press.  
FULDA, Germany, April 2.—Dr. Johannes Baptist Dietz, Catholic co-Bishop of Fulda, today issued a formal appeal to his diocese to support the union of Austria and Germany in the April 10 plebiscite. The appeal follows:

Catholics of the Diocese of Fulda! On April 10 you will step to the ballot box. A great historical turning point lies as a bare fact before your eyes, and you are asked in the spirit of so great a moment to contribute your best to the welfare of your nation.

I cherish the hope that the creator of the new and irrevocable greater Germany [Hitler] will combine the achievement of national unity with a generous re-

## Hitler Styles Self Dictator—Ironically

Stuttgart, Germany, April 2 (AP)—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler styled himself a "dictator" for the first time in a public address. The term was applied ironically, however, in a discussion of his historic Berchtesgaden meeting on February 12 with former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, of Austria.

Speaking in behalf of the April 10 plebiscite on Germany's union with Austria Hitler said:

"It was strange that I, with the nation behind me, should have to ask to meet with a man with a nation against him and he calling himself a democrat."

"So I, as dictator of the German people, asked Schuschnigg, the democrat, to come and talk to me. Then to justify himself before the democracies of the world as a democrat he thought of playing for time. He thought too loudly."

There was an ovation when he mentioned that it was Bavaria that had furnished the soldiers who on March 22 "played a vital role in solving one of the greatest questions in German history, bloodlessly and with lightning rapidity." The date to which he referred was the day German soldiers entered Austria.

## Annexation of Austria Recognized by Britain

France Notifies Germany of Similar Action

BERLIN, April 2 (AP).—Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany, today transmitted to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop two notes in connection with Germany's annexation of Austria.

One note recognized the incorporation of Austria into the German Reich, and requested an exequatur (written official recognition and authorization) for a British Consulate-General to be established at Vienna, where Great Britain formerly maintained a legation.

CARDINAL INNITZER WROTE IN PART TO BUECKEL:  
Vatican City - Apr. 2 -

"I REPEAT THAT THE BISHOPS' ANNOUNCEMENT OF OUR VIEWPOINT REGARDING THE PLEBISCITE IS TO BE REGARDED ONLY AS AN AFFIRMATION OF THE VOICE OF OUR COMMON GERMAN BLOOD."

"I SHOULD LIKE TO ADVISE YOU OF MY SINCEREST WISH X X X THAT WITH THE BISHOPS' ANNOUNCEMENT A TURNING POINT MAY COME"

APR 3 1938



IN THE RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL LIFE OF OUR PEOPLE, WHICH WOULD  
LEAD TO THE GREATEST INTERNAL PACIFICATION AND RECONCILIATION  
*between Church, State, and People* APR 3 1938

### Reich To Register Subjects In Britain

London, April 2 (AP)—The German Embassy announced today that compulsory registration would be required for all German "and former Austrian" nationals staying in Great Britain more than three months.

In an apparent attempt to tighten its supervision over the activities of its citizens in Great Britain, the embassy said "the German registration act of March 2, 1938," would be applied to Germans living in England.

Embassy officials estimated between 2,000 and 3,000 Germans and former Austrians live in Great Britain.

A FAMOUS MUNITIONS PLANT AND WERE ~~THE~~ LATER DESERTED UNTIL  
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT STARTED USING THEM AS PRISONS FOR  
AGITATORS. APR 3 1938

PERSPIRING PROFUSELY IN THE TERRIFIC HEAT, BUEROEL

DECLINED IN A BRIEF, EMPHATIC SPEECH:

THEY WILL HAVE TO REGISTER EITHER WITH THE EMBASSY OR  
SOME GERMAN CONSULATE.

REGISTRATION BLANKS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE EMBASSY AND  
CONSULATES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. GERMANS LIVING IN LONDON OR  
CITIES WHERE CONSULATES ARE LOCATED WERE ASKED TO RETURN THEIR  
BLANKS IN PERSON. APR 3 1938

THE DISPLAY BEGAN AT 8:30 P.M., WHEN TEN MEN WHO  
*Vienno - Apr. 2 - xxx were honored guests.*  
HAD SERVED THE LONGEST TIME IN WALLERDORF FOR ILLEGAL

NAZI ACTIVITIES, IGNITED THE GASOLINE-SOAKED STRUCTURE --  
ONE OF THE 152 RED-BRICK GRAY-STONE BUILDINGS THAT ONCE WERE

"WE STAND IN A HISTORIC SPOT WHICH CHARACTERIZED  
THE MESSAGE OF ONE GROUP OF USURPERS WHO, THROUGH TERRORISTIC  
MEANS, HELD A PEOPLE IN SUBJECTION AND WHO WANTED TO  
PREVENT AN ANSCHLUSS (UNION OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY).

"THOSE REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THAT REGIME WERE  
PUNISHED WITH ALL POSSIBLE BRUTALITY. WE ~~WANT~~ WANT TO  
DESTROY IN ~~THE~~ <sup>A</sup> SYMBOLIC ACT THIS MEMORY OF THE  
SCHUSCHNIGG ADMINISTRATION.

"BUT WE ATTEMPT NO ACT OF REVENGE AGAINST  
THOSE WHO MERITED THE DEATH SENTENCE MANY TIMES OVER  
BUT WHOM DER FUHRER GRACIOUSLY HAS GRANTED THE PERMISSION  
TO LIVE." APR 3 1938

MOST OF THE SPECTATORS LISTENED SILENTLY EXCEPT TO  
SHOUT "FFUI!" WHEN BUEROEL MENTIONED SCHUSCHNIGG'S NAME.  
BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS ABOUT THE WHOLE AREA GLEAMED IN  
THE FIRELIGHT.

THE ROAR OF THE FIRE DROINED OUT BUEROEL'S CLOSING  
WORDS. WHEN THE FLAMES DIED DOWN THE CROWD BURST INTO



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"DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES AND THE NAZI 'HORST WESSEL' SONG.

~~REUTERS~~

IN PLACE OF THE RUINED BUILDING WILL SOON ARISE A MONUMENT TO THE UNSUCCESSFUL NAZI ATTEMPT TO SEIZE POWER IN AUSTRIA IN 1934.

FOR FIVE YEARS THE WORD "WALLERSDOFF" HAS BEEN A THREAT TO THE NAZIS IN AUSTRIA. <sup>1938</sup> MANY NOW FAMOUS PARTY MEMBERS ONCE WERE ~~IN~~ INMATES OF THE PRISON. NOW SUCH IMPRISONMENT IS A BADGE OF HONOR--THE NAZI GROUP AND HIGH OFFICERS LIKE TO

ANNOUNCE AS MERITORIOUS THE AGGREGATE *number of years they spent there*

71 (THE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS' DECLARATION) SIGNED BY THEODORE *Vatican City, April 2 - xxx L'Osservatore Romano's note* CARDINAL INNITZER AND FIVE OTHER PRELATES, SAID IT WAS THEIR DUTY

"TO DECLARE OUR LOYALTY AS GERMANS TO THE GERMAN REICH" IN THE

APRIL 10 PLEBISCITE ON UNION WITH GERMANY. CARDINAL INNITZER REAFFIRMED THE BISHOPS' ~~POSITION~~ POSITION FRIDAY IN A LETTER TO JOSEPH BUECKEL, IN CHARGE OF THE PLEBISCITE. ~~SHORTLY~~ LAST NIGHT'S BROADCAST TOOK PLACE SHORTLY

AFTER L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO APPEARED, STATING THAT THE DECLARATION

WAS MADE "WITHOUT PREVIOUS OR SUBSEQUENT APPROBATION OF THE

HOLY SEE."

ANDREA MARCHESI, CHIEF OF THE VATICAN RADIO STATION,

SAID THE BROADCAST "WAS A REGULAR ONE, AND SO FAR AS I KNOW NO

SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION WAS ~~NOT~~ GIVEN FOR THAT PARTICULAR ADDRESS."

*The Vatican Secretariat said it had nothing to say officially about the broadcast. L'Osservatore Romano made no mention of it.* APR 3 1938

ANDREA MARCHESI, CHIEF OF THE VATICAN RADIO STATION, SAID:

"THE BROADCAST WAS A REGULAR ONE, TREATING RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS, AND SO FAR AS I KNOW NO SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION WAS GIVEN FOR THAT PARTICULAR ADDRESS. I MYSELF DO NOT EVEN KNOW YET WHAT WAS SAID." LAST NIGHT'S BROADCAST X X X AS PREVIOUS.

KAL39PES

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 2--(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER A NOITE

APR 3 1938 SAID TODAY ~~XXXX~~ AUSTRIAN RESIDENTS OF BRAZIL WOULD VOTE IN

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN PLEBISCITE APRIL 7 ABOARD THE GERMAN VESSEL

OLIVIA ~~THE VESSEL~~ OUTSIDE THE FIVE-MILE LIMIT OF BRAZILIAN

TERRITORIAL WATERS.

THOSE WHO FAIL TO VOTE THEN WILL BE GIVEN ANOTHER

OPPORTUNITY APRIL THE PAPER SAID.



## Graz Goes Wild At Hitler's First Plebiscite Talk

**Even Storm Troopers Cry With Emotion in Styrian City; None Told in Which of 53 Rooms Chief Sleeps**

GRAZ, Austria, April 2 (AP).—A wild ovation, exceeding anything in the long history of Nazi demonstrations at Graz today greeted Adolf Hitler on his initial visit here.

Graz, Styrian capital and hotbed of Austrian Nazi activities before union with Germany, virtually doubled its population overnight for the appearance of Der Fuehrer.

It was Hitler's first appearance on Austrian soil in a series of speeches in behalf of the April 10 plebiscite on the Austro-German union. Approximately 300,000 Styrians in colorful native costume lined the streets for a glimpse of the master of greater Germany.

### Even Troopers Weep

So pronounced was the emotion that when his car finally approached, men and women—even Austrian storm troopers—buried their faces in their hands and wept. Most of them had never seen Hitler in person.

Blue skies and bright, warm sunshine added color to the ocean of glittering ribbons and fluttering swastika flags. Buildings were bedecked from top to bottom with flags and bunting. The few windows minus decorations belonged to the 6,000 Jews still living in Graz.

The machinery hall of a freight car factory was transformed into an auditorium for Hitler's speech.

"Now that I am here, the happiest dream of my youth has come true," he said. There were bursts of cheering and alternate chanting of "We thank our Fuehrer" during Hitler's speech, in which he told of events leading up to the Austro-German union.

### Voting Next Sunday

Hitler will go from here to Klagenfurt for his next speech, tomorrow. Klagenfurt is in Carinthia province, near the border of Yugoslavia.

The balloting on Austro-German union, which made Austria a province in the greater Germany, is to take place next Sunday.

Hitler told his audience today he had wanted to enter Vienna on the very day his army entered Austria—March 12—but "certain formalities had to be completed first." As it

was, he reached Vienna March 14. There was no doubt about Hitler's having a place to sleep tonight in this city, as fifty-three rooms were reserved for him at the Hotel Wiesler. It was a secret which of the fifty-three he would occupy.

### His Birthplace "Mecca"

BRAUNAU, Austria, April 3 (AP).—In the presence of 10,000 members of the Hitler youth movement, this birthplace of Adolf Hitler was proclaimed today as a mecca for German youth. Flags representing all districts of greater Germany were

unfurled during the ceremony conducted by Baldur von Schirach, the Hitler youth leader.

### German Priests Silent

BERLIN, April 3 (AP).—The Catholic clergy made no mention in German churches today of next Sunday's plebiscite on Austro-German union. Even at Fulda, where the Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau, the official news agency, yesterday issued a declaration appealing for an affirmative vote which it said Dr. Johannes Baptist Dietz, Co-Bishop for the Fulda Diocese, would read today, there was silence on the subject of Austria.

Some Nazis in the congregations expressed surprise, saying they had been led to expect statements about the plebiscite from the pulpits. Mass was celebrated and sermons were preached as usual in the Cathedrals of Cologne, Munich, Wurzberg, Breslau, Bamberg and Berlin.

In some churches of Bavaria, parish newspapers distributed after mass contained as an insert reprints of the declaration by Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, about the plebiscite. (The Cardinal and five other Austrian prelates, a week ago, signed a declaration which said it was their duty "to declare our loyalty as Germans to the German Reich" in the plebiscite.)

### "Germania" Editorial

The Berlin newspaper "Germania," formerly the Chancellor Heinrich Brüning's and lately the mouthpiece of one section of German Catholic opinion, meanwhile editorially welcomed the Austrian bishops' declaration. It repeated the hope expressed by Cardinal Innitzer, in a letter to Joseph Buerckel, Chancellor Hitler's organizer of the plebiscite in Austria, that Austro-German union would lead to reconciliation between church, state and party.

"Indeed, if any event of the last five years was suited to promote such reconciliation," "Germania" said, "then certainly it is the completion of the greater German union, and the Austrian prelates' frank and open acknowledgment of this historic deed. May the 12th of March (when the union was initiated) really prove to be a turning point in the national and religious history of our people."

The Nazi Sunday press gave prominence to Great Britain's recognition of Austro-German union, and editorials praised "the realistic statesmanship" of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's government.

(Two British notes were transmitted to Berlin Saturday, one recognizing the incorporation of Austria into the German nation and the other expressing reservations on certain questions, such as treaties signed by Austria when a sovereign state.)

First Vote—178 Yes, 1 No

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 3 (AP).—Germans and Austrians resident in Bulgaria traveled to Burgas, on the Black Sea, today and boarded the German boat Thessalia to cast their ballots for the April 10 plebiscite on union of Austria and Germany.

When the vessel was beyond Bulgarian waters, the group voted. Of the Germans, 378 voted yes; none, no. The Austrian vote was: 178 yes; 1, no, and one ballot invalid.

The German colony paid fares for the poor. The rich paid their own. All traveled first class.

## Hungary Ready To Stop Threat To Sovereignty

**Horthy Reassures Nation Over German Expansion, Recalling Overthrow of Communist Rule in 1919**

BUDAPEST, April 3 (AP).—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, told his nation in a broadcast tonight that there was no basis for "disquieting" rumors (over German expansion).

"Hungary means to keep her independence," he declared.

The Regent said a certain uneasiness was apparent. He attributed it to momentous political happenings throughout the world.

"But a realistic study of the situation shows that the Austro-German anschluss (union) has no bearing on Hungary, since both Austria and Germany are Hungary's friends," he said.

Some persons, the Regent added, had sought to take advantage of the situation with propaganda for a Rightist administration in Hungary.

"Hungary loves its freedom and will take proper measures to preserve it," Admiral Horthy said. "It isn't the time for a self-appointed savior to suggest agitation for experiments. Hungarian security lies in the army. In 1919 (when the Communist government of Bela Kun was overthrown), we showed we understood how to handle and eliminate disturbing elements. We haven't forgotten how."

## Labor M. P. Slaps Tory in Face

**Commons Thrown Into Uproar by Incident—Chamberlain Defends Foreign Policy.**

LONDON, April 4 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today bluntly refused opposition demands that he alter his foreign policy or permit a test of it in a general election.

The House of Commons again became a wordy battleground as supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of seeking separate pacts—as opposed to collective European security—clashed with the labor and liberal opposition.

A free-for-all fight between resentful rightists and leftists was averted narrowly after short, stocky Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, slapped the face of a big one-time navy boxer, Commander Robert Tatton Bower, Conservative.

Several angry members of both sides were ready for the fray, but Mr. Bower did not strike back and the disorder dwindled into apologies from both to the House.

Mr. Chamberlain declined even to restate his foreign policy and, referring derisively to the opposition's motion of censure, said "they may be thankful they are going to get off with a sound beating tonight and will not have to suffer even

more resounding defeat in the country."

### Strides Across Floor.

Mr. Shinwell strode across the floor just before the opening of foreign affairs debate.

The House was thrown into an uproar by the almost unprecedented scene. Cabinet ministers indignantly shouted at Mr. Shinwell. "Get out!" The Laborite resumed his seat after administering the resounding slap.

A remark by Mr. Bower to which Shinwell apparently took exception sounded like "go to Poland," although what was meant was not clear.

Mr. Shinwell had attempted to question Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. The Speaker intervened, refusing to permit the question. Mr. Shinwell persisted, drawing cries of protest from supporters of Prime Minister Chamberlain. Then came the slapping.

Capt. Edward Algernon Fitzroy, Speaker of the House, said both Mr. Shinwell and Mr. Bower had been "disorderly" and that he

would ignore the incident if they would apologize. Shinwell then admitted he had acted "in a fit of temper," apologized to the Speaker and left the House. Mr. Bower also apologized to the House.

Mr. Bower, one of the largest men in Commons—much larger than Mr. Shinwell—said the incident had harmed Mr. Shinwell more. He pointed out that he had not tried to strike back.

Mr. Shinwell, former Minister of Mines, defeated the late Ramsay MacDonald in the 1935 general election in the Seaham division of Durham. He is 54 years old. Mr. Bower, veteran of naval service in the world war, is 43.

Addressing the House after the

slapping, Mr. Shinwell referred to Mr. Bower's remark: "Go to Poland," saying:

"I was born in this country. I am a British subject, and the honorable gentleman (Mr. Bower) had no right to make the personal reference he did to me. It seems that the methods I took were the only protection open to me."

Mr. Shinwell had tried to put a question regarding the status of the Duke of Alba, Spanish insurgent agent in London. Leftist members had complained that the Duke had been given diplomatic status. Mr. Butler said "limited" diplomatic privileges had been granted to the Duke of Alba to reciprocate for similar concessions to the British agent at Salamanca. Britain has not formally recognized the insurgent government.

Arthur Greenwood, Laborite, opened debate on foreign policy, by charging the Chamberlain Government with "permitting the people of Spain to be butchered to make a Roman holiday."

He said that "the principles of millions of our people who have consistently supported a policy based on the League of Nations and collective security are being sacrificed."

The Liberal party, concurrently with labor demands for a general election, is seeking immediate consideration of its at-present tabled motion urging that the League of Nations assembly consider action against aggression.

Mr. Greenwood precipitated a clash of words between Rightists and Leftists when he called Pre-

mier Mussolini's speech of last Wednesday one of "brag, bluff, braggadocio and cowardice."

Sir Patrick Hannon, Conservative, asked Speaker Fitzroy if it were permissible to make such a reference to "the head of a friendly State."

Wearily the Speaker replied, "I am afraid if I had to spend my time correcting what members said about friendly States I should have none left."

Prime Minister Chamberlain said

that the Government's foreign policy had won "approval not only of the country but also practically the whole world, with the possible exception of Russia."

The opposition shouted, "Tripe! Tripe!"

The Prime Minister ridiculed the opposition's motion of censure and demand for a general election. He said that his opponents did not really want an election, knowing they would be beaten.

"This is no time to disturb the country by a general election, when it is in the throes of its armaments program," the Prime Minister said.

He declared the Cabinet had no intention of changing its policy of non-intervention in Spain.

If that were scrapped, he said, there would be "a flood of arms, munitions and men to Spain from the sympathizers of each side."

"You would have sinkings of ships. You would have perhaps naval battles, and a European war would have begun."

## BID TO CENSURE FOREIGN POLICY FAILS IN LONDON

**Commons Upholds Chamberlain's Actions By 359-To-152 Vote**

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 4—A Labor motion to censure the Government of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was rejected tonight in the House of Commons by a vote of 359 to 152.

The motion came during bitter foreign policy debate in which Labor leaders demanded a general election to pass on Chamberlain's policy of seeking agreements with Europe's dictators.

The Prime Minister told Parliament

it was "no time to disturb the country" with an election, because of the vast rearmament program now under way.

### Laborite Slaps Conservative

The House was thrown into an uproar earlier when 54-year-old Emanuel Shinwell, a Laborite, slapped the face of a husky Conservative, Commander Robert Tatton Bower.

The incident was precipitated during Shinwell's persistent attempt to question the Government on the status of the Duke of Alba, Spanish insurgent agent in London, whom Laborites complained had been given diplomatic status.

Bower interrupted with a remark which seemed to be: "Go to Poland." The slapping followed.

### Refuses To Go Outside

The Conservative folded his hands and refused to budge when the infuriated Shinwell, who defeated the late Ramsay MacDonald in the 1935 general election, urged him to go outside and fight.

Cabinet members shouted "Get out" to the Laborite, but apologies were made and the incident considered settled.

Referring derisively to the motion of censure, Chamberlain declared the opposition members "may be thankful they are going to get off with a sound beating tonight and will not yet have to suffer an even more resounding defeat in the country."

### Approval Of World

The Prime Minister said the Government's foreign policy had won "approval not only of the country but also of practically the whole world, with the possible exception of Russia."

Laborite Arthur Greenwood, who opened the debate, charged:

"Liberty in Europe is being murdered. The Prime Minister quite suitably is the undertaker, waiting to bury the corpse. Sacrifice of liberty is not the way of peace."

He declared there was ample evidence Italy had broken engagements since Anglo-Italian friendship pact discussions began by sending aid to the Spanish Insurgents.

### Inskip Asks Labor Aid

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Coordination of Defense, meanwhile had a conference lasting an hour and a half with the executive council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

He urged Labor's cooperation in the accelerated rearmament program, and J. C. Little, spokesman for the union leaders, later said:

"We had a very straight talk, but we have not committed ourselves to anything at all."



30-24-203

30.24-203

LONDON THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD BRITISH X X X HOME LEFT.

GREENWOOD CONTINUED:

"LIBERTY IN EUROPE IS BEING MURDERED AND THE PRIME MINISTER IS THE UNDERTAKER WAITING TO BURY THE CORPSE.

"AUSTRIA'S NAME HAS BEEN WIPED OFF THE MAP OF EUROPE. LET THAT BE ADMITTED, BUT GERMANY'S SHAME WILL NEVER BE BLOTTED OUT OF THE PAGES OF HISTORY."

GREENWOOD SAID HITLER HAD TRICKED MUSSOLINI IN THE AUSTRIAN COUP BUT NEITHER OF THEM WOULD EVER RELINQUISH THEIR "GRIP ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SECURED IN SPAIN."

CHAMBERLAIN, SAID THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY HAD WON "APPROVAL NOT ONLY OF THE COUNTRY BUT ALSO PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE WORLD, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF RUSSIA."

THE OPPOSITION SHOUTED, "TRIPLE! TRIPLE!"

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT SINCE HE HAD GIVEN A FULL STATEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY LESS THAN A FORTNIGHT AGO "IT WOULD SERVE NO USEFUL PURPOSE" TO REPEAT IT TODAY.

OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSE, CHAMBERLAIN SOUGHT TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION TO SPEED REARMAMENT AND INSURE DOMESTIC DEFENSE.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, MINISTER FOR COORDINATION OF DEFENSE, PLACED THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS BEFORE THE UNION'S POWERFUL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WHICH REPRESENTS THE LARGEST WORKERS' ORGANIZATION IN THE ARMS INDUSTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT IS ASKING FOR THE COOPERATION OF WORKERS. IF THIS IS OBTAINED, IT WOULD SHUNT THE "SPEED UP" PROGRAM TO A JOINT EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE CONFERENCE, LEAVING THE GOVERNMENT IN THE BACKGROUND.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SUPPORTERS DID NOT REGARD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE AS A SERIOUS THREAT TO THEIR POWER. SOME BELIEVED IT WOULD SETTLE DOWN TO A REITERATION OF THE OFTEN DEBATED THEORIES AND END IN A RECORDED VOTE MEANING NOTHING MORE THAN A PRECISE DIVISION OF OPINION.

THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION CAUSED GREATER WORRY. THE PRO-GOVERNMENT PRESS MADE NEW PLEAS FOR THE WORKERS TO JOIN WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN MANUFACTURING MORE AND BETTER ARMS, WITHOUT LOSING TIME IN PROTRACTED DEBATE OVER DETAILS SUCH AS HOURS, WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

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THE TELEGRAPH AND MORNING POST, WHICH OFTEN REFLECTS THE GOVERNMENT VIEWPOINT, REGARDED WORKER COOPERATION AS A PATRIOTIC MATTER.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID EDITORIALY THAT "IN EFFECT, THAT CALL FOR HELP IS A TEST OF THE RIGHT OF DEMOCRACY TO SURVIVE IN COMPETITION WITH DICTATORSHIPS." (EDS: COMMONS OPENS 9:45 A.M., EST).

MALCOLM MACDONALD, SECRETARY FOR THE DOMINIONS, CLOSED THE EIGHT HOUR DEBATE FOR THE GOVERNMENT AMID CONSTANT HECKLING FROM THE OPPOSITION.

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MACDONALD DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT WAS STRIVING TO AVOID "A EUROPE DIVIDED INTO TWO CAMPS--BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON ONE SIDE, GERMANY AND ITALY ON THE OTHER" WHICH HE SAID COULD LEAD ONLY TO WAR.

"WE ARE DOING OUR BEST TO CREATE CONDITIONS IN WHICH NATIONS STILL IN THE LEAGUE AND THOSE OUTSIDE THE LEAGUE CAN COOPERATE FOR THE SOLUTION OF MUTUAL PROBLEMS."

RELIABLE SOURCES SAID THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TOOK A CRITICAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE REARMAMENT SPEED-UP, INTIMATING SKILLED LABOR NOW AVAILABLE WAS NOT BEING USED AND DEMANDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT PLACE A LIMIT ON PROFITS OF ARMAMENT MANUFACTURERS.

DURING THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE, SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR,



OPPOSITION LIBERAL LEADER, DEMANDED THAT ANTHONY EDEN BE RECALLED TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

EDEN RESIGNED THE FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP FEB. 20 BECAUSE HE OPPOSED CHAMBERLAIN'S "REALISTIC" POLICY OF DEALING WITH EUROPEAN DICTATORS.

EDEN, SIR ARCHIBALD SAID, "STANDS IN THE EYES OF THE PEOPLE FOR LOYALTY TO THE CAUSE OF THE LEAGUE (OF NATIONS) AND DEMOCRACY."

"THE MOST SINISTER RESULT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S CONTROL OF FOREIGN POLICY," HE SAID, "WAS THAT ALL OVER THE WORLD ENCOURAGEMENT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO FORCES OF AGGRESSION."

## HITLER CONTINUES HIS CAMPAIGN TOUR

Tells 150,000 Carinthians 15-Year Poverty Gave Him Strength

Says Schuschnigg Would Not Be Alive If He Were Not Under Arrest

[By the Associated Press]

Klagenfurt, Austria, April 4—Adolf Hitler told a huge gathering of Carinthians today that poverty had made him strong.

About 150,000, including many peasants in native red and blue costumes, greeted the Führer when he arrived by special train to speak in the campaign for next Sunday's plebiscite on Austria's union with Germany.

He said his "fight against capitalism" had lasted fifteen years "before I finally came to power." He went on: "In those fifteen years I seldom slept two successive nights in the same bed. If anyone were to ask me where my native soil is I would have to answer everywhere in Germany."

Poverty Made Me Strong

"For many years I was Germany's poorest citizen, without home, without country. It was poverty that made me strong."

"Every one in Germany is a National Socialist—the few outside the party are either lunatics or idiots."

His references to Kurt Schuschnigg, deposed Chancellor of Austria, evoked cries of "Hang him!" from the crowd.

The Führer continued:

"Schuschnigg is still in Vienna under guard. I can assure the world he would no longer be alive if he were unguarded."

Greeted Hundreds

Hitler, refusing to wear a topcoat over his Storm Trooper's uniform in spite of the cold, shook hands with hundreds.

Hitler's 130-mile route from Graz, where he spoke yesterday, was almost everywhere lined with cheering crowds. In some places throngs got in the way of the train so it could move only after strenuous work of police to clear the track. Mothers held up their infants for Hitler to touch.

Hitler probably will fly to Innsbruck tomorrow. At Graz yesterday he evoked a demonstration exceeding any in the history of that old Nazi stronghold. About 300,000 persons lined the streets to get a glimpse of him.

## Foreign Office Paper Lauds Hungary's Stand

Berlin, April 4 (AP)—The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, today welcomed the reaction of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, to Austro-German union.

Horthy told Hungary Sunday night "a realistic study of the situation shows that the Austrian-German *anschluss* has no bearing on Hungary, since both Austria and Germany are Hungary's friends."

The organ said Horthy's "strong words concerning reunion of Austria with the Reich" and his "deep understanding" of the historical and sentimental reasons underlying *anschluss* have been "received with sincere satisfaction in Germany."

"They correspond to the old and proven friendship which bound Hungary and the German nation together," it added.

## NAZI ECONOMY TO RULE IN AUSTRIA

German Leader Tells Vienna Bankers of Policy

VIENNA, April 4 (A. P.).—Elimination of foreign domination and influence in Austria's economy was cited today by Walter Funk, German Minister of Economics, as one of the prime objects of national Socialist leadership.

Speaking before representatives of Austrian business and industry, Funk said "Austrian economy hereafter will be conducted according to Nazi principles."

"That means turning the back on principles employed thus far," he explained. "Austrian economy hitherto was conducted according to the wishes and necessities of international financial capital."

"The most important aim of Nazi economic leadership in Austria must be the elimination of Austrian economic dependence on foreign countries."

Funk declared that the Treaty of St. Germain (by which Austria made peace after the world war) established an Austria without a hinterland. But union with Germany, he said, has given Austria all of Germany as its natural market.

## SUDETEN GERMANS WARN AMERICANS

Issue Threat of Boycott  
U. S. Cotton

PRAHA, April 4 (A. P.).—An official press release of the Sudeten German (pro-Nazi) party declared today that unless a Jewish boycott in the United States against Sudeten German goods was stopped, the Germans in Czechoslovakia the party represents would cancel their orders for United States cotton. It said they would meet their needs in Egypt, India and elsewhere.

"We warn the Department of Commerce in Washington," the release said.

It asserted that a Jewish boycott started in the United States soon after the unification of practically all Germans in Czechoslovakia under Konrad Henlein became a fact with the dissolution of minor German groups.

## VATICAN BROADCAST 'THEORETICAL STUDY'

Holy See Declines to Accept Responsibility for Talk

VATICAN CITY, April 4 (AP).—The Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, said today that Friday night's Vatican station broadcast on "political Catholicism" was "neither official nor semi-official nor inspired."

[The station broadcast a statement in German on "false political Catholicism" which had "brought heavy damage to the honor and esteem of the church." Earlier that same day the Osservatore stated it was authorized to say that a declaration by Austrian Bishops recognizing Nazi achievements "was formulated and signed without previous or subsequent approbation of the Holy See and was made on the sole responsibility of the Austrian episcopacy."]

"We do not intend now in this brief clarification," said the paper, "to enter into the merits of the discussion itself, which was concerned with a subject so delicate as 'political Catholicism' and around which so lively a controversy burns."

"But it seems to us opportune to emphasize that it was a theoretical study privately undertaken and therefore neither official nor semi-official nor inspired, and the Holy See does not, as in similar cases, intend to accept responsibility for it."

"The means by which the Holy See makes known its ideas and policies are well known. Among them, when a communication to the press and the public in general is involved, is our newspaper."

"We can add, finally, that there is no connection, as some believed they discerned, between the radio discussion in question and the official communiqué which appeared in the Osservatore Romano the same day and as such was reported by the leading newspapers of the world, among which, however, we have not noticed the daily paper of Rome."

(IN THAT DECLARATION, THEODORE CARDINAL INUITZER, ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA, AND FIVE OTHER CATHOLIC PRELATES VOICED RECOGNITION OF THE NAZI MOVEMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROCLAIMED THEIR LOYALTY AS GERMANS TO THE GREATER GERMANY.)  
L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO'S COMMENT TODAY FOLLOWS IN FULL:  
"NUMEROUS DAILIES RECEIVED LENGTHY REPORTS FROM FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ROME ON A DISCUSSION DELIVERED OVER THE VATICAN RADIO THE EVENING OF FRIDAY, APRIL 1, ON A THEME WHICH HAS BEEN DISCUSSED ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS—'POLITICAL CATHOLICISM.' UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE WAS ATTRIBUTED TO IT, SOME EVEN PRESENTING IT AS A SEQUEL FOR AN AMPLIFICATION OF THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED IN OUR NEWSPAPER THE SAME DAY."

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4 (AP)—ARTHUR SWEETSER,

DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SECRETARIAT

AT GENEVA, SAID HE HAD TOLD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY THAT THE SITUATION IN EUROPE "LOOKS BAD, BUT IS NOT IMMEDIATELY DISASTROUS."

PHOTOGRAPHS



BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

NEW YORK, APRIL 4--WHEN HISTORY FINALLY APPRAISES ADOLF HITLER'S REGIME IT MAY EASILY RECORD THAT HE COULD HAVE DONE FEW THINGS CONTRIBUTING MORE TO THE MIGHT OF GERMANY THAN BRING TO FRUITION THE THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD GERMAN DREAM OF A NAVIGABLE WATERWAY THROUGH THE HEART OF EUROPE.

HITLER'S DICTATORSHIP HAS PROVIDED SUCH A RAPID SUCCESSION OF EPOCHAL EVENTS THAT IT IS HARD FOR THE OUTSIDE WORLD TO RECOGNIZE ANOTHER MILESTONE IN ANYTHING SO PROSAIC AS A WATERWAY.

STILL, THERE IS VAST IMPORTANCE IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT WORK IS TO BE RUSHED ON THE CANAL WHICH WILL CONNECT THE RHINE AND DANUBE RIVERS, THUS PROVIDING A PASSAGE FOR SHIPS A DISTANCE OF SOME 2,500 MILES, FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA.

THIS WILL MARK A SEVEN LEAGUE STRIDE IN DER FUEHRER'S PROGRAM FOR THE CREATION OF A GREAT GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RIVER PROJECT IS THIS:

IT WILL OPEN UP AN ARABIAN NIGHTS TREASURE HOUSE OF COMMERCE FOR GERMANY THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS AND NEAR EAST.

IT WILL ENABLE HER TO UNDERSSELL COMPETING COUNTRIES BECAUSE OF CHEAP TRANSPORTATION AND EASY ACCESS TO MARKETS.

IT WILL GIVE HER THE MATERIALS SHE NEEDS TO MAKE HER INDEPENDENT OF OTHER POWERS.

IT WILL BE OF INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO HER IN EXTENDING HER ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DOMINANCE IN THE BALKANS.

TAKE ONE ITEM ALONE--THOUGH A MOST IMPORTANT ONE--THAT OF THE WHEAT FOR LACK OF WHICH GERMANY WENT HUNGRY DURING THE WORLD WAR. THE DANUBIAN STATES GROW MORE OF THIS GRAIN THAN ANY OF THE SO-CALLED BIG WHEAT COUNTRIES. BARRING THE UNITED STATES.

30.74-205

30.24-205

A LOT OF EXPERTS WERE AMAZED IN 1933 WHEN THE WORLD WHEAT CONFERENCE IN LONDON TOLD THE STORY OF THE PRODUCTION IN THE DANUBIAN TERRITORY. THE SO-CALLED BIG FOUR IN WHEAT PRODUCTION ARE THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, THE ARGENTINE AND AUSTRALIA.

BUT HUNGARY, RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA TOGETHER HAVE BEEN GROWING SOME 300,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT ANNUALLY. THIS IS HALF THE AMERICAN CROP, AND MORE THAN IS GROWN BY ANY OF THE OTHERS OF THE BIG FOUR.

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THE MIGHTY DANUBE WILL OPEN UP A LOT OF TERRITORY FOR GERMANY. IT FLOWS FROM GERMANY ACROSS AUSTRIA, ALONG PART OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BORDER, THROUGH HUNGARY, ACROSS A CORNER OF YUGOSLAVIA, ALONG THE RUMANIAN-BULGARIAN BORDER, AND THROUGH RUMANIA TO THE BLACK SEA. SIXTY NAVIGABLE STREAMS JOIN IT FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

CONTROL OF THIS WATERWAY AND OF THE BALKANS WOULD MAKE GERMANY VIRTUALLY INVULNERABLE IN WAR, SO FAR AS SUPPLIES ARE CONCERNED.

DURING THE WORLD WAR THE DANUBE WAS OF GREAT MILITARY IMPORTANCE, AND MIGHT BE AGAIN. GERMANY PROPOSES TO REORGANIZE HER DANUBIAN NAVAL FORCES.

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THROUGHOUT THE LAST WAR THE ARMIES OF CENTRAL EUROPE FOUGHT BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE DANUBE. IN AUGUST OF 1916, AUSTRIAN MONITORS BOMBARDED RUMANIAN TOWNS. THE FOLLOWING YEAR THE RIVER WAS THE SCENE OF GREAT TROOP MOVEMENTS.

THE RHINE IS AT PRESENT THE MOST IMPORTANT RIVER COMMERCIALY IN EUROPE, THOUGH GERMANY'S NEW SET-UP ON THE DANUBE MAY CHANGE THAT. MANY BIG INDUSTRIAL CITIES LIE ALONG THE RHINE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

THE RHINE IS, OF COURSE, A FAVORITE WITH AMERICAN TOURISTS NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE BEAUTY OF THE SCENERY BUT BECAUSE OF THE



PICTURESQUE RUINED CASTLES AND FORTIFICATIONS. THERE ARE LOVELY STRETCHES ALONG THE DANUBE, TOO, AND IT PASSES THROUGH MANY INTERESTING CITIES.

### Hitler Gets 21 Poll Results For Union as Austrian Gift

#### Allies Squelched That Campaign, Spurned by Leftists

INNSBRUCK, Austria, April 5 (AP).—Some seventeen-year-old plebiscite results were Innsbruck's gift to Hitler today when Der Fuehrer came to make a campaign appeal for approval of Austro-German union at the polls next Sunday.

Hitler was handed documents of the historic plebiscite of April, 1921, in which the Austrian Tyrol overwhelmingly voted for union with Germany. The World War Allies squelched this and other post-war moves toward Austro-German union, which in those days was a Socialism doctrine.

The Tyrolean capital, near the old frontier between Austria and Germany, did its utmost to outdo welcomes Hitler had received in other Austrian cities on his campaign swing. Spectators carrying stepladders and chairs began lining the streets hours before he was due to arrive from Klagenfurt. The whole city was filled with singing, marching throngs. Nobody worked.

Enthusiastic mountain climbers used a glacier overlooking the city as a billboard on which they placed huge black letters spelling the slogan "One Folk, One Reich, One Fuehrer."

Hitler, seeming hoarse after many days of oratory, told his audience, "I know I get no credit abroad for making Germany great, but I am satisfied with your approval."

### INNSBRUCK NEXT ON HITLER'S TOUR

KEIGENFURT, Austria, April 5 (AP).—Reichsfuehrer Hitler left here by special train today for Innsbruck. A crowd of 60,000 lined the streets when he left.

Hitler is campaigning for Sunday's plebiscite to ratify Germany's absorption of Austria.

### Germans In Florida Ballot On Anschluss

24 Votes Deposited In Ballot Box On Reich Survey Ship In Miami

Miami, Fla., April 5 (AP).—The German survey ship Meteor, tied up at a city pier here, is the balloting place this week for German citizens to vote for or against the union of Germany and Austria.

Lieut. Com. Wold Neuendorff, of the Meteor, said twenty-four votes had been cast. A sealed cigar box serves as the ballot box. The results will be cabled to Germany Sunday.

The first votes were those of Doctor and Mrs. Herbert W. Scholtz. He is first secretary of the German Embassy in Washington. Hans R. Hirschfeldt, Reich vice-consul in New York, also voted.

The Meteor, with eight officers and one hundred and forty-four navy men, is a converted gunboat assigned to oceanographic surveys.

## 40 Nazi Terror Refugees Here On Two Liners

### Former Austrian Press Aid Says No Single Power Can Stop Hitler; Assails 'Failure' of Democracies

More than two-score refugees from Austria, Germany and the Balkan States arrived yesterday on two liners. They included a sausage casing manufacturer from Stuttgart, a Viennese Baron, and Rene Kraus, Catholic author, who claimed to be the only member of former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's Austrian Press Department who escaped into Switzerland. He said that all his former colleagues in the department were imprisoned by the invading German Nazis.

Mr. Kraus, who speaks English fluently, arrived last evening on the French liner Paris, expressing relief that he was safe at last. He was bitter over the failure of the democratic countries to check Chancellor Adolf Hitler. He expressed the belief that "no single nation can stop Hitler's drive to the East."

Mr. Kraus said that he left the United States last fall, after gathering data for the Austrian Government on the attitude of the American press towards Austria. When the Germans started their march on Austria he attempted to escape over the Czechoslovakian border, but he was arrested at the border and brought back to Vienna.

#### "Borrowed" a Boat

"The Nazi bandits did not like what I said, did not like me for not giving the Nazi salute and because

I refused to wear a swastika," he said. But I 'borrowed' a rowboat on a dark night and escaped across a lake into Switzerland."

He said that no one knew where former Chancellor Schuschnigg was or what his fate would be, except that he was in the hands of the Nazis, who had refused to release him because he would not promise to drop politics. He asserted that Great Britain and France had failed in their opportunity to check Hitler when they let him take Austria and that Hitler would soon be "overlord" of all Southeastern Europe. He said that the United States would eventually discover an "isolation policy" would not pay.

#### "Second Class Powers"

Mr. Kraus classified Great Britain and France as second class powers, and said he believed that the democracies must form a world alliance to check the spread of Germany's power. He considered Germany's growing strength in South American countries directly affected the United States.

Among other voluntary exiles in the large group on the Cunard White Star liner Antonia were Baron George von Halban, of Vienna, who plans to live in Houston, Tex., and Fritz Hertz, who is a Jew and said he had to close his sausage casing business because he no longer could purchase supplies.

## FRENCH AND POLES REPORTED AT ODDS

### Beck Said to Have Told Paris to Keep Hands Off.

WARSAW, April 5 (A. P.).—A growing coolness between France and Poland—nominally allies—held the attention of diplomats here today.

The French Ambassador, Leon Noel, who departed over the week end for Paris, is gone, according to the French embassy, "for an indefinite period," and well-informed Polish sources declared that he is never coming back.

Shortly before his departure, M. Noel conferred with the Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Joseph Beck, and, Polish sources said, reproached him for what appeared to be continual siding with Germany at critical moments.

For instance, the recent quarrel between Poland and Lithuania, culminating in an ultimatum by Poland, developed immediately after Reichsfuehrer Hitler seized Austria, and the Polish-Lithuanian incident was said to have distracted attention from the Austrian coup.

More recently, Polish representations in Praha against alleged activities of the Communist International were said to have synchronized with German pressure on the Czech Government.

Col. Beck was reported to have replied sharply to the effect that his policy has only one aim—the good of Poland—and that he will not permit any foreign government to attempt to influence Polish policy.

PARIS, April 5 (A. P.).—French Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour conferred with France's Ambassadors to the nations of eastern and central Europe on the situation arising from Adolf Hitler's annexation of Austria—considered by many the reason Blum is demanding such drastic powers.

Paul-Boncour talked at length with the Ambassadors to Soviet Russia and Poland and the Ministers to Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

## RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5—(AP)—NINETY-FIVE GERMANS AND EIGHT AUSTRIANS

BOARDED THE STEAMER CURITYBA TODAY, SAILED FIVE MILES OFF SHORE

AND CAST A UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR UNION OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

ONE VOTE WAS ANNULLED BECAUSE "LEGAL FORMALITIES WERE NOT FULFILLED."

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ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IS TO BALLOT THURSDAY ON THE QUESTION WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED TO VOTERS OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY IN A PLEBISCITE SUNDAY.

HAISPES

ROME, APRIL 5—(AP)—THEODORE CARDINAL INNITZER, ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA, ARRIVED BY TRAIN TONIGHT FROM VIENNA TO CONFER WITH POPE PIUS ON THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

BN240PES



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30.24-207

THE CARDINAL WENT FROM THE STATION TO THE TEUTONIC COLLEGE OF SANTA MARIA DELL'ANIMA.

A VATICAN NEWS SERVICE SAID HE WAS SCHEDULED TO VISIT EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI, PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, TONIGHT AND THAT HE WOULD BE RECEIVED BY THE POPE TOMORROW.

BN244PES

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(CARDINAL INNITZER AND FIVE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS SIGNED A DECLARATION READ IN ALL AUSTRIAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES MARCH 27 IN WHICH THE PRELATE SAID IT WAS THEIR DUTY "TO DECLARE OUR LOYALTY AS GERMANS TO THE GERMAN REICH (NATION)" IN THE APRIL 10 PLEBISCITE ON UNION WITH GERMANY.

(ON APRIL 1: L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN NEWSPAPER, SAID THE DECLARATION WAS MADE "WITHOUT PREVIOUS OR SUBSEQUENT APPROBATION BY THE HOLY SEE.")

BN251PES

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 5-(AP)-THEODORE CARDINAL INNITZER, ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA, TONIGHT OPENED A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI, PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, ON THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

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THE AUSTRIAN CARDINAL, WHOSE DECLARATION MARCH 27 IN FAVOR OF UNION OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY WAS SAID BY THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER, L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, TO HAVE BEEN "WITHOUT PREVIOUS OR SUBSEQUENT APPROBATION OF THE HOLY SEE," CALLED ON CARDINAL PACELLI SHORTLY AFTER HE ARRIVED FROM VIENNA BY TRAIN.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO SAID HE WOULD BE RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS TOMORROW.

(CARDINAL INNITZER'S POSITION ON THE AUSTRIAN SITUATION WAS STATED IN A DECLARATION SIGNED BY HIMSELF AND FIVE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS SAYING IT WAS THEIR DUTY "TO DECLARE OUR LOYALTY AS GERMANS TO THE

GERMAN REICH" IN THE APRIL 10 PLEBISCITE ON UNION WITH GERMANY. THE DECLARATION WAS READ IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN AUSTRIA.

STANDARD

## Innitzer Explains His Stand

### Austrian Cardinal Says Nazis Must Consult Vatican on Church Questions.

VATICAN CITY, April 6 (A. P.).—Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, published today a statement signed by Theodore Cardinal Innitzer saying that the Austrian bishops "demand that in all questions contemplated in the Austrian concordat no modifications shall be made without a previous agreement with the Holy See."

This declaration was published immediately after the Cardinal, Primate of Austria, had been received in audience by Pope Pius. Cardinal Innitzer, who is Archbishop of Vienna, arrived last night to give the Pope a first-hand account of events in Austria. He conferred three times with Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State. An official translation of the statement, which was in German, follows:

"The solemn declaration of March 18 by the Austrian episcopate obviously did not mean approval of that which was not and is not compatible with the laws of God and the liberty of the Catholic church.

"This declaration must not be interpreted by the State and the party as an obligation of conscience, nor must it be used for propaganda.

"For the future, the Austrian bishops demand:

"That in all questions contemplated in the Austrian concordat no modification shall be made without

previous agreement with the Holy See;

"That, in particular in the application of all rules regarding both schools of education as well as youth leadership, the natural rights of parents and the religious and moral training of Catholic youths according to the fundamental principles of the Catholic faith shall be assured;

"That propaganda against religion and the church shall be prevented;

"That Catholics shall have the right to develop and defend the Catholic Church and the funda-

mental principles of Christianity in every field of human life with every means at the disposal of contemporary civilization."

The newspaper preceded the declaration with the following statement:

"We report herewith the German text of a declaration which his Eminence Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, also in the name of the entire Austrian episcopate, believed it necessary to publish to eliminate misunderstanding created in public opinion as a result of recent events."

Cardinal Innitzer left Rome this afternoon for Vienna.

## Austrian Catholics Demand Status Quo For Church Rights

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Four-Point Statement Issued As Result Of Visit Of Vienna Cardinal To Pope Pius

Vatican City, April 6—A new, four-point statement set forth the Catholic Church's position in Austria tonight as a sequel to Pope Pius' conference with Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna.

The statement, drafted by Cardinal Innitzer and published in L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, said that for the future Austrian bishops demand:

"That in all questions contemplated under the Austrian concordat no modification shall be made without previous agreement with the Holy See;

"That, in particular, in the application of all rules regarding both schools

and education as well as youth leadership, the natural rights of parents and the religious and moral training of Catholic youths according to the fundamental principles of the Catholic faith shall be assured;

"That propaganda against religion and the church shall be prevented;

"That Catholics shall have the right

to develop and defend the Catholic Church and the fundamental principles of Christianity in every field of human life with every means at the disposal of contemporary civilization."

The statement opened by saying that "the solemn declaration of March 18 by the Austrian Episcopate did not mean approval of that which was not, and is not, compatible with the laws of God and the liberty of the Catholic Church."

L'Osservatore Romano introduced the new declaration by saying Cardinal Innitzer "believed it necessary to publish" the declaration "to eliminate misunderstanding created in public opinion as a result of recent events."

After drafting the declaration, the Cardinal hastened back to Vienna. He had come here last night to give the Pope a first-hand account of events in Austria. During his visit, Cardinal Innitzer conferred three times with Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state.



(A DECLARATION, APPARENTLY DRAWN UP MARCH 18, WAS READ IN AUSTRIAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES MARCH 27. IT WAS SIGNED BY CARDINAL INNITZER AND FIVE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS. IN IT THE PRELATES SAID IT WAS THEIR DUTY TO "DECLARE OUR LOYALTY AS GERMANS" TO THE GERMAN NATION IN THE APRIL 10 PLEBISCITE ON UNION OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.)

VIENNA, APRIL 6-(AP)-MGR. CESARE ORSENICO, THE PAPAL NUNCIO IN GERMANY, ARRIVED TODAY FROM BERLIN TO CONFER CONCERNING DISSOLUTION OF THE PAPAL NUNCIO'S OFFICES HERE, WHICH ~~APR 7 1938~~ SUPERFLUOUS SINCE GERMANY'S ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA.

### Germans Can't Attend Races Till They Vote

BERLIN, April 6 (A. P.).—Horse racing fans will be permitted to attend next Sunday's races only after fulfilling what is termed their "national duty"—to vote in the plebiscite on the annexation of Austria—an official announcement said today.

Racing clubs have been told to take all precautions to admit only visitors who produce evidence that they have voted.

### Hitler Addresses Salzburgers.

SALZBURG, Austria, April 6 (A. P.).—Reichsfuehrer Hitler told 10,000 cheering Salzburgers today he often had gazed on this city from Berchtesgaden, his Bavarian retreat near the old Austro-German border.

"I looked over from my house in Berchtesgaden as Moses must have gazed into the promised land," the Fuehrer said. "I am glad to be here."

Hoarse from much oratory, Hitler spoke briefly. He arrived from Innsbruck on his tour to campaign for the plebiscite Sunday to ratify Germany's annexation of Austria.

### Bavarian Support Reported

AUGSBURG, Germany, April 6 (A. P.).—Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau, official German news agency, said tonight that Catholic church bells

of Bavaria would ring Saturday night in an appeal to "the Catholic people to fulfill their patriotic duty" in Sunday's plebiscite.

The news agency quoted a communique issued from the Bishop's palace as saying: "The Bavarian bishops have instructed pastorates to have the church bells rung on the evening of April 9 at the conclusion of the great demonstration in Vienna. In this way the Bavarian bishops have recognized the world historic significance of April 10, 1938 and solemnly call on the Catholic

people to fulfill their patriotic duty and to pray for the welfare of the great German Reich and its Fuehrer and for the boon of a peaceful collaboration between the Church and State."

### Suit Filed In New York Over Deposit In Vienna

New York, April 6 (A. P.).—Eugene de Rothschild, of the Parisian branch of the famous banking firm, brought suit in State Supreme Court today against his brother, Louis V. Rothschild, of Vienna, for \$3,260,183, the sum the plaintiff had on deposit in Vienna when the German Government took over Austria.

It was the first such action to be filed here.

A writ of attachment signed by Justice Frank Thaler has been served on several New York banks where the suing Rothschild believes the Viennese banking firm has deposits. Carl J. Austrian, the plaintiff's counsel, said he had no information as to whether Louis V. Rothschild was in a concentration camp.

### Detectives Watch Schuschnigg

Vienna, April 6 (A. P.).—It was officially announced today that Storm Troopers guarding former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg in Belvedere Palace had been withdrawn and replaced by detectives who keep watch from nearby buildings.

The announcement said Schuschnigg was being detailed under a ruling he made as Minister of Justice during the regime of Engelbert Dollfuss.

The ruling, based on old monarchical law, provided for "confinement", hindering the subject's freedom but without a criminal stigma.

was announced by headquarters of Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German party today.

The pro-Nazi party's executive committee listened yesterday to a report of recent conversations with Premier Milan Hodza, but decided these could not be regarded as offering a basis for real negotiations looking toward a solution of the nationality problem within the state.

The Sudeten German mouthpiece, Die Zeit, voiced discontent even more frankly.

Czechs must face the fact that 1938 is not a period for grandiose celebrations for the twentieth anniversary of the republic's founding, the paper declared, but for grappling with the "iron and inescapable necessity of coming to terms directly with the German people and the great German Reich."

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NEW YORK, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN CONSULATE MADE PREPARATIONS TODAY FOR VOTING ABOARD OUTGOING GERMAN STEAMSHIPS IN THE PLEBISCITE OF APRIL 10. APR 7 1938

CONSULATE OFFICIALS PLANNED TO SUPPLY ALL GERMAN SHIPS LEAVING NEW YORK UP TO APRIL 15 (CORRECT) WITH BALLOT BOXES TO PERMIT GERMAN CITIZENS TRAVELING ON THE HIGH SEAS TO VOTE FOR OR AGAINST THE UNION OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. REGULATIONS ALLOW STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS TO VOTE FIVE DAYS BEFORE OR AFTER THE ACTUAL DATE OF THE PLEBISCITE.

THE CONSULATE ALREADY HAS ISSUED SEVERAL HUNDRED BALLOTS AND WILL GIVE OUT MORE TO GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS SAILING ON THE STEAMSHIPS HANSA, EUROPA AND BERLIN NEXT WEEK. THE LAST VOTING WILL BE ABOARD THE BERLIN ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 15.

SIMILAR PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY GERMAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

KN1157PES

### Germans Not Satisfied With Czech Concessions

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 6 (A. P.).—Sudeten German leaders are not favorably impressed by recent conciliatory efforts of the Czech Government, it

PRAGA - APRIL 6  
NO CONCILIATORY MOVES YET UNDERTAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT--NEITHER THE PROMISED AMNESTY FOR MINOR POLITICAL OFFENDERS NOR THE "VAGUE" PROMISES OF ELECTIONS SOME TIME NEXT FALL--HAVE CONVINCED SUDETEN GERMANS THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS WORKING SINCERELY FOR A REAL SOLUTION, ✓

THE NEWSPAPER SAID.  
APR 7 1938  
THE CRISIS FACING THE CZECH REPUBLIC CANNOT BE OVERCOME BY MERE CABINET REORGANIZATION, IT CONTINUED, ADDING THAT "THE POINT AT ISSUE NOW IS THE VERY STRUCTURE OF THE STATE ITSELF."



30.24-209

30.24-209

# U. S. ACCEPTS NAZI SEIZURE OF AUSTRIA

**Asks Germany to Assume  
Debts of Old Vienna  
Government.**

**NOT DE JURE RECOGNITION**

**Memorandum Suggests to Berlin  
a Settlement on Both Public  
and Private Accounts.**

APR 7 1938

WASHINGTON, April 6 (A. P.).—The United States accepted today Germany's absorption of Austria and called upon Germany to pay Austria's debts to the United States. American acceptance of the change in Austria's status as an independent nation was made known in notes presented to the German Government in Berlin by United States Ambassador Hugh Wilson. He notified Germany that the United States has closed its legation in Vienna and established a Consulate-General.

## Not a Legal Recognition.

The State Department said that the presentation to Germany of notes on the Austrian debt situation did not in any sense constitute a legal recognition of Germany's conquest of Austria. The move, it was said, was simply an acceptance of an accomplished fact. In diplomatic language, the change of the legation to a consulate means de facto (factual) recognition, but not de jure (legal) recognition.

The State Department immediately declared that acceptance of the fact that Austria has become a part of Germany does not constitute a departure from the principles to which the United States is committed with regard to changes in the status of territories brought about by armed force.

The debts which the United States asked that Germany assume total \$64,493,480. Out of this total \$26,005,480 are Government debts from

the Austrian Government to the United States Government and \$38,488,000 are debts of municipalities and utilities held by American citizens.

## Text of American Note.

The note on the closing of the American legation in Vienna, declared:

"On March 17, 1938, the Minister of the Republic of Austria, Edgar Praechnik, informed the Department of State that, as a result of the developments which had occurred in Austria, that country has ceased to exist as an independent nation and had been incorporated in the German Reich; that therefore the Austrian mission to this country, of which he had been the head, had been abolished; and that the affairs of the mission had been taken over by the embassy of Germany. The German Ambassador has informed the Department of State that he has assumed the functions hitherto performed by the Minister of Austria.

"The Government of the United States finds itself under the necessity as a practical measure of closing its legation at Vienna and of establishing a Consulate-General. In the circumstances I am directed by my Government to request provisional consular status for John C. Wiley, Consul-General; John H. Morgan and John H. Lord, Consuls, and G. Frederick Reinhardt and Thomas R. Flack, Vice-Consuls."

## Expects Service on Debts.

In the note on the Austrian debts, the United States said in part:

"I have to notify the German Government that the Government of the United States will look to it for the discharge of the relief indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States."

Concerning private Austrian debts, the note also said:

"This Government will expect that these obligations will continue to be fully recognized and that service will be continued by the German authorities which have succeeded in control of the means and machinery of payment in Austria. The welfare of numerous American citizens is directly affected and this Government will appreciate prompt assurances on the subject."

The State Department said other technical steps will be taken soon as a result of Germany's absorption of Austria.

These include the question of whether to continue most favored nation treatment in commerce with Austria or whether to add Austria to our economic "black list" along with Germany.

State Department officials, checking the record of Germany's payment of her own obligations to the United States, estimated that German debts to the United States totaled \$1,000,000,000 in bonds.

BERLIN, APRIL 6 (AP)—DEUTSCHES NACHRICHTEN BUREAU, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, TONIGHT CARRIED A STORY ON THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION AT VIENNA UNDER THE HEADING: "THE UNITED STATES ALSO RECOGNIZES AUSTRIA'S REUNION WITH REICH."

THE DISPATCH, HOWEVER, FAILED TO MENTION THAT THE AMERICAN NOTE STATED THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS GERMANY TO PAY AUSTRIA'S DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

APR 7 1938

THE EARLY MORNING EDITION OF THE NEWSPAPER BERLINER LOKALANZEIGER PRINTED THE STORY IN BOLD FACED TYPE WITHOUT COMMENT.

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# Paris Proposes 5-Power Treaty To Save Prague

**Outlines Plan to Diplomats  
to Link Russia, Poland,  
Rumania and Yugoslavia;  
Admits Warsaw Is Key**

APR 7 1938

PARIS, April 6.—A plan for an alliance linking the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia with France for the defense of Czechoslovakia in the event of an attack by Nazi Germany was presented today by Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour.

The proposal was outlined to the French Ambassadors at Moscow and Warsaw and the Ministers at Prague and Bucharest, who were summoned hurriedly to Paris after Germany annexed Austria. The diplomats were instructed to sound the governments to which they are accredited regarding such a line-up. Similar instructions were sent to the French Minister to Yugoslavia. They were told to ask the four powers to state their exact position in case Czechoslovakia, half surrounded by Germany, were the victim of Nazi aggression.

It was pointed out that the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia all were allied with France in varying degrees, but have no common obligation at present to one another or to Czechoslovakia. French officials, however, have declared the four would be threatened more or less directly by German aggression anywhere in central or

eastern Europe.

Officials admitted that the key-stone to the problem was Poland, strategically situated between Germany and Russia and with strong military forces. Leon Noel, French Ambassador at Warsaw, was told by Paul-Boncour to tell Poland flatly that France must know, once and for all, whether Poland was ready to march with her in case she attacked Germany to aid the Czechs.

(France has promised Czechoslovakia military aid in the event of foreign aggression. In addition, France's obligations include a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union and an agreement to give Poland military aid in wartime.)

Poland has been accused by French officials of flirting with Germany, and is suspected by them of having designs herself on parts of Czechoslovakia which contain a Polish minority.

France's aim is to ask the four powers, as well as Czechoslovakia, to "harmonize" their general policies with those of France to form a united wall of resistance against Nazi aggression.

(REALIZATION OF THE FRENCH AIM WOULD WELD INTO A SINGLE ANTI-GERMAN EXPANSION FRONT THE NUMEROUS TWO-WAY AND THREE-WAY PACTS WHICH THE POWERS INVOLVED HAVE CONCLUDED WITH ONE ANOTHER.)

(EACH ALREADY IS JOINED WITH ONE OR MORE OF HER NEIGHBORS IN MILITARY AND POLITICAL TREATIES--RUSSIA WITH FRANCE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND RUMANIA; POLAND WITH FRANCE AND RUMANIA; YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE LITTLE ENTENTE UNDER THE FRENCH AEGIS.)

APR 7 1938



BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

NEW YORK, APRIL 6--THERE ARE MANY SIGNS THAT, WHILE ADOLF HITLER PROPOSES TO PUSH HIS GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, HE INTENDS ALSO TO CULTIVATE A SELECTED GROUP OF NATIONS WHICH WILL PROFIT FROM HIS PATRONAGE.

APR 7 1938

ANCIENT AND BATTLE-SCARRED POLAND WOULD APPEAR TO BE ONE COUNTRY WHICH HAS HITCHED ITS WAGON TO DER FUEHRER'S MOUNTING STAR, AND TO BE ON THE WAY TO A REVIVAL OF PAST GLORIES.

BY THE SAME TOKEN THE SOPHISTICATED WARSAW, WHICH NAPOLEON USED TO FIND ENTERTAINING, APPARENTLY HAS TURNED THE REFRIGERATION ON FRANCE, HER ONCE CLOSE FRIEND.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR HAS LEFT WARSAW'S PORTALS FOR WHAT IS DESCRIBED AT HIS EMBASSY AS "AN INDEFINITE PERIOD." OTHER WELL INFORMED SOURCES SAY HE HAS GONE "FOREVER," THOUGH THAT SEEMS RATHER A LONG TIME.

POLAND HAS BEEN LEANING TOWARDS HITLER FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD, BUT IT IS ONLY WITHIN THE LAST MONTH THAT HER ACTIONS HAVE GIVEN THE OUTSIDE WORLD WHAT SEEMED TO BE CONCRETE EVIDENCE THAT SHE IS LIKELY TO CAST HER LOT WITH THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN AND HIS GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

APR 7 1938

WHEN HITLER WAS IN PROCESS OF ABSORBING AUSTRIA, HE WAS ANXIOUS TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THE OPERATION. HE WAS FAVORED WITH A DIVERSION OF WORLD INTEREST THROUGH POLAND'S ULTIMATUM TO LITHUANIA, AND EUROPEAN STATESMEN DECIDED THAT THIS WASN'T A MERE COINCIDENCE. THEN THE OTHER DAY WHEN PRESSURE WAS APPLIED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND FOLLOWED SUIT IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR CHIDED POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER BECK FOR THESE SEEMING PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES, AND WAS TOLD IN CRISP LANGUAGE THAT POLAND WOULD HANDLE ITS OWN POLICIES WITHOUT OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE. IT WAS THEN THAT THE FRENCH ENVOY DEPARTED FOR PARIS.

A MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IS THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT POLAND WILL TAKE THE LEAD IN FORMING A "NEUTRAL" BLOC OF NATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY. THIS COALITION WOULD REACH FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA, AND WOULD INCLUDE FINLAND, ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, POLAND AND RUMANIA--A REALLY FORMIDABLE ARRAY, TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION.

APR 7 1938

AND THE PURPOSE OF THIS BLOC? ONE IMPORTANT PURPOSE WOULD SEEM TO HAVE BEEN DISCLOSED BY COUNT POTOCKI, POLISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, WHO SAID HITLER'S INTENTIONS WERE HONEST, AND ADDED THAT POLAND WOULDN'T ALLOW SOVIET TROOPS TO CROSS HER TERRITORY TO ATTACK GERMANY.

ANOTHER AND VITAL REASON FROM POLAND'S STANDPOINT IS THAT SUCH A BLOC WOULD MAKE HER AN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POWER. THESE COUNTRIES INCLUDE GREAT RICHES IN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL WEALTH. THEY ALSO REPRESENT MILITARY STRENGTH, FOR POLAND AND RUMANIA HAVE STRONG ARMIES.

APR 7 1938

THIS BLOC, ASSUMING THAT IT IS SUBORDINATE TO GERMANY, WOULD FIT IN NICELY WITH HITLER'S PROGRAM. ANY IDEA THAT HE INTENDS TO ANNEX NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES WHOLESALE FINDS NO SUPPORT IN FACTS THUS FAR IN EVIDENCE. HE PRESUMABLY WISHES TO ABSORB THE GERMANIC POPULATIONS, AND ALSO MAY REACH FOR THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE, BUT MOST OBSERVERS BELIEVE HE INTENDS TO AVOID TRYING TO ASSIMILATE FOREIGN RACES.

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30.24-211

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IN THIS CONNECTION, ADMIRAL HORTHY, HUNGARIAN REGENT, IN DISCUSSING THE INDEPENDENCE OF HIS COUNTRY A FEW DAYS AGO, DECLARED "A REALISTIC STUDY OF THE SITUATION SHOWS THAT THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ANSCHLUSS (UNION) HAS NO BEARING ON HUNGARY, SINCE BOTH AUSTRIA AND GERMANY ARE HUNGARY'S FRIENDS."

THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING TO CHALLENGE THIS VIEW, SO FAR AS REGARDS ANNEXATION. HOWEVER, IT IS QUITE EVIDENT THAT HITLER INTENDS TO EXTEND HIS ECONOMIC POWER THROUGH THE BALKANS.

THE BALKAN BLOC WOULD FIT ONTO POLAND'S BALTIC COALITION NICELY.

JG727AES

# Fears Reich Will Avoid Paying Austria's Debt

Washington Notes Germany Has Favored Britain And France In Past—Over \$2,000,000,000 Owed United States By Nazis

[By the Associated Press] Washington, April 7—Will Germany discriminate against United States holders of Austrian bonds as she has against American holders of her own bonds? This question troubled officials today following the presentation of a State Department note to Germany demanding payment of Austria's debts to this country. Officials said they expected Germany to do better on payments on the Austrian debts than she has done with regard to her own obligations. But they were none too hopeful.

**Puts Debt Above 2 Billion**  
If Germany assumes Austria's indebtedness, as requested by the United States, her bonded debt to private American investors will reach about \$1,000,000,000.  
In addition, Germany will owe the United States Government \$1,237,586,000 for costs of the Army of Occupation and for awards of the Mixed Claims Commission.  
In the past Germany has favored her creditors in Britain and France to the disadvantage of those in the United

States.  
**Gave Trade As Reason**  
She defaulted on dollar bonds some time before she defaulted on sterling and franc bonds. She made American investors take greater reductions in their interest receipts than British and French investors.  
Repeated protests by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council brought some lessening of the discriminatory treatment.  
Germany's reason for giving Americans the worse end of the deal was that her currency position toward Britain and France was better than toward the United States because her balance of trade toward them was more favorable than toward this country.  
**Bonded Debt Itemized**  
In round numbers Germany's bonded debt to the United States, including the Austrian debt, consists of:  
Government-guaranteed bonds, including the Dawes and Young plan loans, \$455,000,000.  
Bonds without Government guarantee, \$489,000,000.  
Austrian bonds (to private investors), \$38,500,000.  
Total, \$982,500,000.

Some German interest coupons are paid for at half their face value, others at slightly more. Other interest payments are made in the form of ten-year bonds, themselves bearing three per cent. interest.

## U. S. REMOVES AUSTRIA FROM TARIFF AID LIST

Roosevelt Notifies Treasury Of End Of Preferential Treatment

Is Second Action In Two Days Concerning Reich's Expansion

[By the Associated Press] Washington, April 7—President Roosevelt removed Austria today from the list of nations receiving preferential tariff treatment from the United States.  
The President's action, embodied in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, was the second evidence of acceptance by the United States in two days of the actual absorption of Austria by Germany.  
Secretary of State Hull informed the German Government yesterday the United States would expect Ger-

many to assume responsibility for Austrian debts to this country.

**Reich Previously Removed**  
Germany was removed from the preferential tariff list some time ago. Removal of Austria means that products coming from that country must pay the highest American tariffs in effect. Products from other countries, on the other hand, receive tariff reductions negotiated under reciprocal trade agreements with seventeen countries.

Austria and Germany are the only countries which do not receive preferential tariffs.  
Today's action was taken because their exchange restrictions and import quotas are believed to discriminate against American goods.

## Many Austrian Nazis On List Of Candidates

[By the Associated Press] Berlin, April 7 (AP)—The official Gazette today published a list of 1,717 candidates for greater Germany's Reichstag.  
The candidates will be voted on April 10, when ballots will be cast in the plebiscite on Austro-German union.  
Reichsführer Adolf Hitler headed the list in which many Austrian Nazi names are noticeable, such as Austrian Governor Arthur Seyss-Inquart.  
Also a candidate is Anton (King Anton) Rintelen, former Governor of Styria, who was to have succeeded the late Engelbert Dollfuss as Chancellor of Austria in the 1934 putsch that failed.  
Other Austrians on the list are: Frauenfeld, former Vienna Nazis; Franz Tyrolese Nazi leader, after being jailed by the British and was wounded crossing into Italy; and Konrad Hofer, the Nazi general.

1934, whose rebel troops fled into Yugoslavia after their defeat in Styrian and Carinthian battles.

**Schuschnigg Might Vote**  
Of the 1,717 candidates, half are likely to win seats on the basis of one mandate for each 60,000 votes.

Fallen Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria, now a German citizen, will have an opportunity to vote, unless forbidden by a special ruling at the eleventh hour. It was recalled that the inmates of concentration camps voted in former Nazi plebiscites in Germany.

A Propaganda Ministry spokesman said no ruling against Schuschnigg's voting has yet appeared.

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HITLER SHOWED SIGNS OF THE STRAIN OF HIS DAILY ORATORY. FOLLOWING HIS ADDRESS AT SALZBURG YESTERDAY, HE FRANKLY ADMITTED AT A RECEPTION THAT HE HAD OVER-STRAINED HIS VOICE. THEREFORE, IN LINZ TODAY HE SPOKE ONLY 30 MINUTES.

## Catholic Paper In Vienna Urges Vote for Unity

Archdiocese Official Organ Asks Daily Prayer for Fuehrer; Austrian Nazis Seek Seats in Reichstag

VIENNA, April 7 (AP).—"The Wiener Kirchenblatt," official organ of the Catholic Archdiocese of Vienna, today urged all Catholics to support the union of Austria with Germany in Sunday's plebiscite.

"There should be no doubt for any Austrian," it said. "It is a self-understood matter of vote 'Ja' (yes) according to the direction of the church leader appointed by God.

"With this 'Ja,' however, four obligations exist for the period following the election: Obedience toward the new worldly authority, unbounded loyal co-operation in the development of the Fatherland, manifestation of Catholicism in the new situation and, finally, a daily prayer for the great German Reich and its Fuehrer."

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## AUSTRIAN HIGHWAY BEGUN BY HITLER

Superroad Will Extend to Hungarian Border.

SALZBURG, Austria, April 7 (A. P.).—Backed by a force of spade-armed workers, Adolf Hitler today set out to fight the battle of Austria's 600,000 unemployed.

Thousands of Austrian workers and peasants, including many jobless, cheered the Reichsfuehrer madly as he turned the first spadeful of earth for a new automobile superhighway extending Germany's road system across Austria through Vienna to the Hungarian border. At Salzburg it will join the highway from Munich, through Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat.

(The Nazis have promised to end Austria's unemployment by such public works.)

The Nazis' penchant for spectacular displays furnished a thrill for



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Hungarian Border.

SALZBURG, Austria, April 7 (A. P.).—Backed by a force of spade-armed workers, Adolf Hitler today set out to fight the battle of Austria's 600,000 unemployed.

Thousands of Austrian workers and peasants, including many jobless, cheered the Reichsfuehrer madly as he turned the first spadeful of earth for a new automobile superhighway extending Germany's road system across Austria through Vienna to the Hungarian border. At Salzburg it will join the highway from Munich, through Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat.

(The Nazis have promised to end Austria's unemployment by such public works.)

The Nazis' penchant for spectacular displays furnished a thrill for



the crowd. As Hitler stepped from the rostrum and turned up the first earth with his spade, a forest of birch and oak trees fell with a terrific roar. An area of 200 by 300 yards was laid open along the route the highway is to traverse. Lumberjacks and soldiers worked together to perform this impressive stunt.

One end of the clearing looked back at the end of the modern highway from Munich, with snow-covered mountains in the background. At the other end it opened to show the valley of the Salzach River, to be bridged by the highway's first large viaduct on Austrian soil.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of Austria, delivered an address which closed with, "To my Führer, we belong in life and death, now and forevermore."

## CATHOLIC PAPERS UPHOLD HITLER

### Two in Germany Advocate Support Sunday

APR 8 1938  
BERLIN, April 8 (A. P.).—The Catholic weekly papers of the Berlin and Breslau dioceses have published appeals to Catholics to support the Nazi regime in Sunday's plebiscite on Austro-German union. The Berlin appeal said nothing directly regarding union of Austria

and Germany. It especially emphasized Nazi achievements on behalf of child welfare and an increased birthrate, saying:

"The Catholic church has always fought against the fear to have children and has condemned it; it therefore has the greatest interest in all measures for rendering the fulfillment of this divine commandment easier."

The Breslau appeal told parishioners that the thesis of the Catholic Austrian state could not stand in the face of political realities. Hence, the paper said, it is up to Breslau Catholics "at the eleventh hour to correct their prejudices in favor of well-understood interests of our entire nation."

"What the Austrian bishops gladly acknowledge to be a fact must also be a source of happiness and satisfaction for us for the sake of Catholic solidarity."

Meanwhile, the Papal Nuncio to Vienna, Archbishop Gaetano Cicognani, left for Rome, having turned over the affairs of his office to Mgr. Cesare Orsenigo, Papal Nuncio to Berlin, who commissioned one of his subordinates to liquidate the Vienna papal legation.

#### Goering "Hammer, Not Anvil"

BERLIN, April 8 (A. P.).—Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering told a Berlin mass meeting tonight: "We were the anvil long enough. Now we are the hammer again, and we are hitting hard."

Dressed in a simple Storm Trooper's uniform, Goering was introduced to the crowd as "our Hermann." Women wept at his description of the sufferings of Austrian Nazis under the regime of fallen Chancellor Schuschnigg, and screamed with delight when he said that when Schuschnigg finally tottered "it was all over in seven minutes."

"Never in world history did a regime pass out so cravenly and so ridiculously," the Field Marshal shouted.

APR 8 1938

WASH-APRIL-7  
PAYMENTS ARE MADE THROUGH J.P.MORGAN AND COMPANY AND GERMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OFFICES IN NEW YORK.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF UNSATISFACTORY INTEREST PAYMENTS AND NO PAYMENTS TOWARD SINKING FUND, GERMAN BONDS HAVE FALLEN ON THE AMERICAN MARKET TO ONE-THIRD THEIR FACE VALUE.

OFFICIALS ESTIMATED GERMANY OR HER CITIZENS HAVE BOUGHT BACK AT PRICES RANGING FROM 18 TO 35 PERCENT OF PAR--ONE-HALF HER BONDED INDEBTEDNESS, SO THAT THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING IN THE UNITED STATES MAY BE LESS THAN \$500,000,000.

THEY CALCULATED THAT 60 PERC APR 8 1938

SATES MAY BE LESS THAN \$500,000,000.

THEY CALCULATED THAT 60 PERCENT OF THE AUSTRIAN BONDS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT BACK BY AUSTRIAN CITIZEN

THEY CALCULATED THAT 60 PERCENT OF THE AUSTRIAN BONDS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT BACK BY AUSTRIAN CITIZENS.

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APR 8 1938  
THE DECLARATION CAME DURING A EULOGY OF ADOLF HITLER AS THE MAN WHO COMPLETED THE TASK BEGUN BY THE "IRON CHANCELLOR" BISMARCK, UNIFICATION OF GERMANY.  
WHAT HAS BEEN ADVERTISED ABROAD AS GERMANY'S GREED FOR POWER IS REALLY JUST A YEARNING OF GERMANS IN EUROPE TO LIVE TOGETHER IN ONE FAMILY, GOERING SAID.  
THAT'S WHY AUSTRIANS LITERALLY WEPT WITH JOY WHEN HITLER'S ARMY CAME AND THE DREAM OF GERMAN UNION FINALLY WAS REALIZED, HE ADDED.  
"THE LONGING TO LIVE TOGETHER IN ONE GREAT FATHERLAND--THAT WAS THE GERMAN GREED FOR POWER," GOERING TOLD THE HUGE AUDIENCE.  
GOERING WAS DRESSED IN A SIMPLE STORM TROOPER'S UNIFORM AND WAS INTRODUCED TO THE CROWD AS "OUR HERMANN."  
WOMEN WEPT AT HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE SUFFERINGS OF AUSTRIAN NAZIS UNDER THE REGIME OF FALLEN CHANCELLOR KURT SCHUSCHNIGG.  
THEY SCREAMED WITH DELIGHT WHEN HE SAID THAT WHEN SCHUSCHNIGG FINALLY TOTTERED "IT WAS ALL OVER IN SEVEN MINUTES."

"NEVER IN WORLD HISTORY DID A REGIME PASS OUT SO CRAVENLY AND SO RIDICULOUSLY," THE FIELD MARSHAL SHOUTED.

HE SAID FOREIGN PROTESTS AGAINST AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION WERE "DROWNED OUT BY THE AUSTRIANS' GREAT SHOUT OF JUBILIZATION."

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## Many Vote at Miami

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—Germans, old and new, in the United States already have begun casting their ballots in the plebiscite to approve the Austro-German union. Scores of them who live near Miami, Fla., or have been able to travel there have been boarding the German government survey boat Meteor to cast their ballots. The "old" Germans cast white ballots, the "new" Germans yellow. The first vote to approve the union of Germany with Austria, the second the union of Austria with Germany.

## Clash in Switzerland

BERNE, April 8 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government today ordered an investigation of an anti-Nazi demonstration at Arbon after the German Minister had protested. Nazis had met at Arbon to discuss the Sunday plebiscite on Austro-German union when a crowd of young anti-Nazis broke windows of the meeting place and shouted epithets.

## REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INVITED EIGHT PROMINENT CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS, AND JEWS TODAY TO A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE NEXT WEDNESDAY ON AIDING EMIGRATION OF POLITICAL REFUGEES FROM GERMANY AND WHAT FORMERLY WAS AUSTRIA.

THE EIGHT MEN INVITED WERE BERNARD M. BARUCH, NEW YORK; HENRY MORGENTHAU, FATHER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, NEW YORK; RAYMOND FOSDICK, OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, NEW YORK; PROFESSOR JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, NEW YORK; JAMES MC DONALD, NEW YORK TIMES; REV. SAMUEL CAVERT, FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST, NEW YORK; LEWIS KENEDY (CQ) PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN, NEW YORK AND THE MOST REV. JOSEPH F. RUMMEL, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CATHOLIC-EPISCOPAL COMMITTEE FOR GERMAN REFUGEES.

IN ANNOUNCING THE TELEGRAPHIC CALL FOR THE MEETING, STEPHEN T. EARLY, A WHITE HOUSE SECRETARY, SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD RECEIVED REPLIES FROM 25 OF THE 33 EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN GOVERN-

MENTS ASKED BY SECRETARY HULL TO HELP PROVIDE ASYLUM FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN POLITICAL REFUGEES.

ITALY ALONE AMONG THE 25 FLATLY DECLINED THE INVITATION.

RK513PES

APR 8 1938

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## JOURNALIST ARRESTED

Italy Seizes Man Involved in Vatican Story.

ROME, April 8 (A. P.).—Heinz Ludwig, correspondent of the Praha, Czechoslovakia, newspaper Lidove Listy, was arrested today. The Ministry of Popular Culture said that his arrest was "for reasons of policy." He is a German citizen.

Until the annexation of Austria by Germany Ludwig also was correspondent for the Reichpost, Vienna's leading Catholic daily.

His recent activities included making available to other correspondents the text of a Vatican radio station broadcast of April 1 on the Austrian situation.

## VIENNA WILDLY GREET'S HITLER ON ELECTION EVE

Miles Of Swastikas And Pictures Of Führer Decorate Streets

It's 'Ja' to Holy Land

Haifa, Palestine, April 9 (AP).—The Holy Land's Aryan Germans beat the plebiscite gun and registered their "Ja" votes on union of Austria a day early.

Thousands of gay Reich nationals streamed to Haifa from all over the country and boarded the swastika-beflagged S. S. Milwaukee, which went outside the three-mile limit for the balloting.

The trip was made today because the Milwaukee could not stay over for Sunday.

[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, April 9—Old Vienna put on her new party clothes today for a brilliant and frenzied pageantry.

There could not have been anything in the 1,900 years of her recorded history of Romans, Hapsburgs and Republicans to equal the demonstrations and decorations with which the Nazi conquerors made their last bid for a unanimous affirmative vote in Sunday's plebiscite.

## Miles Of Flags

Pylons 120 feet high supporting golden eagles with swastikas and oak-wreathed German flags lined at intervals the main avenue, giving it a cathedral air.

Flagpoles even higher were erected in many places. In one ward alone twelve miles of flag material was used.

Every store, even in the Jewish districts, displayed Adolf Hitler's pictures surrounded by red-clad fir branches and swastikas. Some of these displays closely resembled arches before which passers-by paused to give the Hitler salute. Every bus and street car, truck and automobile carried a red, white and black banner with a slogan such as "Thank the Führer With Your Vote."

Crowds possessed the streets at day-break, crippling traffic.

In this scene, unparalleled even in imperial days, came Hitler as a conquering hero to complete his plebiscite tour of greater Germany.

The Führer arrived by special train at the West Station at 11 A. M.

He reviewed his honor guard, then rode through crowds to City Hall to receive the municipality's welcome.

Subsequently Propaganda Minister Goebbels announced from the City Hall balcony the beginning of "the day of the greater German Reich."

## Nazi Dead Honored

Two minutes of silence followed when no vehicle or person moved. This memorialized the Nazi dead.

## HITLER CREDITS DEITY WITH HIS RISE TO POWER

Tells Vienna 'Will Of God' Made Him Führer And Brought Anschluss

Makes Final Campaign Speech—50,000,000 Due To Vote Today

[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, April 9—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler tonight justified his whirlwind annexation of Austria by declaring it was "the will of God," and pleaded for 50,000,000 voters to indorse the creation of the greater Germany in tomorrow's plebiscite.

Addressing 30,000 wildly cheering followers in the Northwest Railway Station in the final appeal of the plebiscite campaign, the Austrian-born Hitler exclaimed:

"I believe it was the will of God to send this little boy to Germany to make him Führer of the Reich and to bring Austria back to Germany."

## Defies His Enemies

He warned his enemies never to attempt to seize power here because 75,000,000 Germans would rise against them.

"Now I am in power and I shall not give it up."

In another breath he said his name "will stand out forever as the son of this great country."

Pleading for a favorable vote tomorrow, he declared:

"Just as you don't have to be ashamed of me, I don't want to be ashamed of you."

"I was a nameless unknown soldier when I decided to enter public affairs."

"Then the German people were down and out. . . . It became clear to me that German and Austrian leaders would not be able to recover from the war misery."



### Cites Fight Among Parties

Hitler declared Germany's post-war political parties battled one another while proletarian groups looked toward Geneva and Moscow.

"The armistice, the treaties and agreements with Germany were a great extortion," he told his shouting followers.

"It was my conviction that every nation must help itself.

"I ask my critics to acknowledge what I have accomplished in nineteen years."

"You, my former foes and critics," he said, speaking to invisible opponents, "you muzzled me, you imprisoned me, but I never capitulated while you had the power.

"Now I have the power and do you think for a minute that I will capitulate to a handful?"

### Weather Falls Him

The Führer for once did not have his famous "Hitler weather" because in the afternoon there was alternating hail, snow and rain.

Hundreds of thousands of spectators nevertheless stood for twelve hours before the City Hall, Hitler's hotel or the Northwest Station to catch a glimpse of him.

Hitler coughed frequently during the course of his address, and after it was over, while church bells tolled throughout the country, he left by special train, presumably for Berlin.

Detailing why his power was here to stay, Hitler listed five reasons: "First, this country and its people are German.

"Second, Austria could not remain independent—German sections separated are powerful but united they are strong.

### Want Union, He Says

"Third, the Austrian people did not want to remain separated from Germany.

"Fourth, this is my homeland. . . . Do you wonder that I wanted to incorporate my homeland into the Reich?

"Fifth, I am staying here because I know and understand more than (former Chancellor Kurt) Schuschnigg.

"I have proved I can do more than the dwarfs who were running this country into the ground.

"I don't know if anyone a hundred years from now will know the names of these dwarfs.

### Says His Name Will Live

"My name, however, will stand out forever as the son of this great country, and I believe it was the will of God to send this little boy to Germany to make him Führer of the Reich and to bring Austria back to Germany."

Germany tomorrow, he said, "shall approve" Austro-German union.

"I am happy that I am alive on this day when Germany will show its will. . . . Let every German kneel down tomorrow in thanks before the Almighty."

Germany, he said, "has no other dictator than common sense. I am only its first executive."

As a step to encourage Austrian industry a law was promulgated appropriating 150,000,000 marks (\$60,000,000).

As Hitler was leaving his hotel to ride through cheering throngs to the concourse 300 Sudeten Germans, representatives of the Czechoslovak minority, marched past him.

### "Free Us From Yoke"

One white-haired man stepped forward and said:

"My Führer, please free us from our yoke." Hitler nodded in return and then went on to make his campaign speech.

Millions of Germans throughout greater Germany and elsewhere listened in to a broadcast of the speech.

Their day is tomorrow, when they will vote on Austro-German union, effected after German troops marched into Austria March 12, and the new Reichstag of the greater Germany.

### Polls Open Nine Hours

The polls will be open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. (2 A. M.-11 A. M., Eastern standard time).

Nothing in the 1,900 years of Austria's recorded history stood as an equal to the demonstrations with which the Nazis made their last bid for favor in the plebiscite.

Golden eagles looked down from 120-foot-high pylons at intervals along Vienna's main avenue. Miles of flags fluttered. Every store—even in the Jewish districts—every bus and street car, truck and automobile displayed Hitler's picture; red, white and black Nazi banners and slogans.

### Streets Are Crowded

Crowds possessed the streets from daybreak, long before the Führer arrived by special train at 11 A. M., reviewed his honor guard and rode through shrilly shouting crowds to receive formal welcome at the city hall.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, proclaimed today "the day of the greater German Reich." He ordered a two-minute silence to memorialize Nazi dead. During it no vehicle or person moved.

Similarly in Berlin, marching, singing and blaring bands spread the festivity at noon on the command "Raise

flags," broadcast from the Vienna city hall.

### Germans Everywhere Vote

Throughout the world, Germans in foreign countries have been boarding German ships for the past week to cast their ballots.

Among the 50,000,000, from whom the Nazis expect an overwhelming indorsement of Austro-German union, will be tens of thousands who have streamed into greater Germany from nearby foreign countries.

Even the lame, the halt and the blind will vote. The German Red Cross and municipal hospitals in all cities will provide ambulances for the bed-ridden.

Berlin's receiving hospital alone has contributed 25 ambulances. Each locality has a minimum of 15 orderlies and 15 nurses assigned to assist ailing and crippled voters.

### Asked To Vote Early

Automobiles of the Nazi Motor Corps will transport the blind, aged and others who need help.

Able-bodied voters have been urged to vote before 1 P. M. tomorrow so as to keep the afternoon hours clear for those the ambulances will take to the polls.

Jews cannot vote since they are not considered citizens.

All voters must be checked against the registration list, which are estimated to contain 50,000,000 names in greater Germany out of a population of 75,000,000. Hitler already has said, "When I cast my ballot I will have behind me an army of 50,000,000—the greatest in the world."

Each voter, after proving that he is registered, will receive a ballot on which is printed simply:

"Do you approve of the reunion of Austria with the German Reich March 15 and do you vote for the list (of a new, greater German Reichstag) of our Führer, Adolf Hitler?"

The voter will enter the voting booth alone and mark his ballot with a

pencil—"yes" in a big circle or "no" in a small circle.

When he emerges from the booth he will receive a circular badge bearing Hitler's portrait as evidence that he has voted and also as a souvenir of his participation in the historic event.

### Third Vote For Anschluss

For a few Austrians, it will be the third time they have voted for Anschluss. Members of the National Assembly of the post-war Austrian republic, in the autumn of 1918, voted a constitution containing the declaration:

"German Austria is a constituent part of the German Reich."

This was vetoed by the World War victors, who demanded inclusion of Article 88 in the treaty of St. Germain which asserted Austria's independence.

In 1921, Tyrol and other provinces held a plebiscite resulting in overwhelming majorities for Anschluss, but Allied diplomatic pressure compelled the Austrian Parliament to abandon plans for nation-wide plebiscite.

Tomorrow the pressure all will be in the other direction.

While it will be almost impossible to estimate how many "yes" votes will be cast under the heat of the high-pressure campaign, it is safe to say that millions will vote "yes" more enthusiastically than in any previous plebiscite.

### American Women Will Vote

BERLIN, April 9 (AP).—While a 100 per cent affirmative vote in tomorrow's plebiscite seemed assured, some Nazi officials said that

the majority might total only 80 per cent.

Among the voters will be several American women who married Austrians.

The United States consulate was said to have advised against voting, because such action might be a factor in determining loss of American citizenship. But the pressure to vote has been so great that the women indicated they dared not abstain for fear of jeopardizing their husbands' positions.

### SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 9

(AP).—Three hundred and twenty German citizens, including eight Austrians, boarded the steamship Oakland today and sailed outside territorial waters where they voted "ja" in the Austro-German plebiscite.

### Voting Starts Outside Reich

FORMIA, Italy, April 9 (AP).—The German battleship Admiral Scheer today carried 400 Germans beyond Italian territorial waters to permit them to vote in advance of tomorrow's plebiscite on Austro-German union.

These Germans live in the Naples vicinity. Germans of other regions will vote tomorrow and Monday on the battleship. The Italian Government granted Germans a 70 per cent reduction in railway fares to and from Formia today.

Nazis said they expected no "nein" votes from Germans in Italy.

### May Fly Flags in Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 9 (AP).—Official permission was given today for German citizens living in Czechoslovakia to fly the Nazi swastika flag tomorrow and Monday. But the Czechoslovak flag must be hoisted alongside. Because of disturbing reports spread lately in Czechoslovakia, officials requested that such tale-bearers be reported immediately to the police.

## HUNGARY FEARS DISORDER

Students Will Demonstrate in Sympathy With Nazis

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 9 (AP).—Police were reinforced today to safeguard against possible disorders in connection with demonstrations tomorrow by the "Tural," an extremist student organization.

Leaders of the Nazi-inclined movement planned demonstrations of sympathy with Germany's plebiscite tomorrow on absorption of Austria and also against new, anti-Semitic proposals which Parliament is debating and which the students consider too mild.

Provincial police were summoned to the capital; local police, including cavalry details, were held in readiness.

### Lithuanian Ban on Hitler

Is Mysteriously Removed

By The Associated Press.

KUANAS, Lithuania, April 9.—Radio listeners in Lithuania were dumbfounded today to hear Adolf Hitler's Vienna speech rebroadcast by the nation's government-controlled station. Heretofore his speeches were banned because of the dispute over Memel.

Many listeners telephoned to the broadcasting station demanding the reason for the change in policy, but officials there were noncommittal. Political circles were inclined to see it as a consequence of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Poland and the situation surrounding that development.

### Nazis to Try Schuschnigg

Next Fall Vienna Hears

'Unjust to Germans' He Jailed if He Weren't Punished

VIENNA, April 9 (AP).—A high source said tonight that the authorities present plans called for trying Kurt Schuschnigg, last Chancellor of an independent Austria and a foe of Nazism, before a people's court early next fall.

"It would be unjust to hundreds of upright Germans in Austria who have suffered in damp jails or were hanged by the Schuschnigg regime if the man responsible for it should escape without at least moral punishment if not actual imprisonment," the informant said.

## Ormsby-Gore Calls Poll Negation of Democracy

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, British Secretary of State for Colonies, said today on the eve of the German plebiscite that there "never has been a greater negation of democracy" than such polls. He emphasized, however, it was not Great Britain's duty to interfere, and urged "a far bigger effort to accelerate" Britain's rearmament and restore the League of Nations to a position of strength.

GENOA, ITALY, APRIL 9-(AP)—AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

IN FAVOR OF AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION WAS VOTED TODAY BY 2,000 GERMAN

ABOARD THE GERMAN DESTROYER WHICH TOOK THEM BEYOND ITALIAN

TERRITORIAL WATERS TO CAST THEIR BALLOT.

THE COUNT: 2,220 YES, 19 NO, 13 SPOILED BALLOTS.

VIENNA, APRIL 9-(AP)—THEODORE CARDINAL IN-

TZER, ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA, TODAY WAS REPORTED AUTHORITY

TATIVELY TO HAVE VISITED ADOLF HITLER ON THE EVE OF

ON AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION.

TOMORROW'S

PLEBISCITE

APR 10 1938

APR 10 1938



# AUSTRIA VOTES FOR UNION BY 99 PER CENT.

## Record In Germany Prop- er Falls Below That Of Absorbed State

## Whole Towns March To Polls—Hitler Thanks

His Campaign

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Monday, April 11—Greater Germany today gave Adolf Hitler more than ninety-nine per cent. approval of his annexation of Austria in unofficial complete plebiscite returns of 48,799,269 to 452,180.

Voters of expanded Germany marched to the polls yesterday to register their overwhelming support of Austro-German union and elect a new Hitler-picked Reichstag.

Austria herself handed the German Führer the vote most nearly unanimous, a majority of 99.75 per cent.

The unofficial complete Austrian vote at 1.30 A. M., Monday (7.30 P. M., E.S.T., Sunday) was:

"Yes" ..... 4,270,517  
"No" ..... 11,263

### Germany's Ratio Lower

Results in Germany proper fell only slightly behind Austria's overwhelming affirmation. Complete unofficial returns gave:

"Yes" ..... 44,528,752  
"No" ..... 440,917

The vote, less than a month after Hitler marched behind his armed forces into Austria, culminated an intense Nazi campaign to win a popular demonstration of support for German expansion.

Though a sturdy band of 11,263 Austrians voting "nein" showed Austria was not completely Nazified, Hitler evidently was satisfied with the results.

### Gets Returns In Chancellery

In a nation-wide broadcast he announced "this hour is the proudest of my life" as the returns poured in a steadily mounting column of "Ja" votes.

The Führer and his aides received results at the Chancellery while crowds gathered around loud-speakers and lighted screens throughout the Reich shouted and sang at the announcement of results.

In Hitler's birthplace at Braunau, Austria, five "No" votes were cast against 3,331 affirmatives.

With all greater Germany listening in, Joseph Bürckel, Hitler's Austrian lieutenant there, reported to der Führer by radio the results in the annexed territory.

### March To Polls In Body

Voting everywhere was extremely orderly. In thousands of villages the voters marched to the polls in a body.

Tonight hundreds of thousands of tellers, working swiftly to send their tabulations to central election districts, counted the mounting columns of "ja" votes and scattered "neins" while Germans cheered and sang around public loud speakers as the returns were announced, or were flashed on specially set up screens.

Shortly before midnight Hitler standing before a microphone in his Chancellery answered Bürckel's report with deep emotion.

"German Austria," he said, "I had hoped for much from my homeland, but the result of this balloting exceeds all my expectations. . . .

### "Proudest Of My Life"

"This ratification of Austro-German union by the whole German people is the highest justification of all my previous actions. This hour is the proudest of my life.

"I thank the whole German people but especially the people of my dear homeland."

The Governor of Austria, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, broadcast nearly complete figures showing Vienna voted 1,219,331, yes; 4,939, no, and 2,316, invalid.

Jews in Austria, as in the rest of Germany, were not permitted to vote.

### 66 "Noes" In Austrian Army

The Austrian army voted 53,872 yes and 66 no.

Solmenly Hitler cast his own ballot approving the Anschluss in a booth at Anhalter Station when his special train arrived from Vienna.

Heinrich Himmler, chief of police in Greater Germany; Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels and Rudolf Hess, minister without portfolio, also voted at the railway station booth.

Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, head of the Catholic Church in Austria, voted in Vienna in the early forenoon. He gave the Hitler salute on entering the polling place.

Berlin's sunlit streets were filled with strolling throngs, most of the strollers wearing metal disks on their lapels bearing portraits of Hitler. These badges indicated they had voted.

### New Reichstag Elected

The election was called to approve

both the annexation of Austria and to seat a new Reichstag representing Germany and Austria.

Radio broadcasters were busy at all strategic points of Greater Germany in getting out the vote. They were especially active near the borders where thousands of German citizens from neighboring countries arrived to cast their ballots.

One foreign contingent walked fifteen miles through a rainstorm across the Hungarian border to reach the nearest Austrian town.

Drawling Austrian and Bavarian dialects mingled with guttural Prussian as broadcasters and voters stepped to microphones and told 75,000,000 compatriots how happy they were to participate in this historic march to the polls.

### Many Carried To Polls

Thousands of these went to the polls on stretchers. Numerous bed-ridden voters had to be carried down four or five flights of stairs to be loaded into ambulances for the trip, accompanied by orderlies and nurses.

For voters too ill to leave their beds there were portable screens set on the beds. Patients marked the ballots were cast in hospitals.

Hitler, like other voters, was given one of the brass badges bearing the Führer's portrait, when he voted. A Hitler youth solemnly pinned it on his lapel.

Soon after the polls closed Berlin's Wilhelmplatz, the square facing the

chancellery, was thronged with people waiting for Hitler to show himself on the balcony.

Most ballots were cast in the forenoon. Long queues formed at an early hour.

### Ousted President Votes

Vienna, April 10 (AP)—Results announced in today's plebiscite gave overwhelming ratification of Austro-German union.

Most Austrians arose at 7 A. M. The janitor or other Nazi-designated official of each apartment house or block made his early rounds, reminding every voter to vote "Ja."

The result was that at 4 P. M. the poll commissions were able to advise Bürckel, plebiscite organizer for Austria, that between ninety-five and one hundred per cent. for whose votes they were responsible had done their duty.

Former President Wilhelm Miklas was reported to have voted in his neighborhood before going to church. Miklas, under police protection since the annexation of Austria, is permitted to attend church accompanied by plain-clothes men. Miklas was one of the seven members of Parliament who

in 1919 voted against Anschluss.

### Schuschnigg Believed Gone

A Nazi official, asked if former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg had voted, replied, "I hope he would not be that impudent." It was reported that Schuschnigg no longer is in Vienna.

The most ornate of Vienna's 400 polling places was in the former imperial palace. It was draped in royal purple silk.

About 40,000 Czechs, 30,000 Croats and 46,000 Slovenes of Vienna, who had been Austrian citizens and are now German, had their own specially designated voting centers so as to indicate what proportion of these minorities voted for Anschluss.

Residents of Leonding, where Hitler once lived, marched to the village voting place in a body before 8 A. M.

so Leonding might be the first to announce a complete vote.

Very few Jews were seen on Vienna streets during the day. The sale of alcoholic beverages was forbidden during the voting hours.

## Hitler Happiest Of All Germans As Tally Mounts

## Beams at Caricature of 'Lasting Victory' Beer Drinkers Pause to See Him Cast a Ballot

BERLIN, April 10 (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler was Greater Germany's happiest man tonight as Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels handed him plebiscite return after return in the Chancellery.

Assembled about him were the men with whom he fought in closest comradeship for the triumph of Nazism. They included Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, No. 2 Nazi; Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy Nazi party leader, and Richard Walter Darre, Commissioner for Price Control.

Goebbels sat at a private telephone wire, over which the returns in the polling on Austro-German union were communicated as fast as they became available. Often he had difficulty in hearing the voice at the other end because, outside the Chancellery on the vast Wilhelmplatz, thousands of Berlin residents stood by the hour, shouting: "We want to see our Fuehrer!"

### At Last, Hero Appears

Finally, at 7:30 p. m., and at intervals thereafter, Hitler appeared on the balcony. Floodlights shone in his face, which was wreathed with

happy smiles. His hand was raised in the Nazi salute. Beside him stood Goering and Goebbels.

The eager crowd broke through the cordon of police and surged forward until they stood directly under the balcony, and shouted until they were hoarse.

Hitler appeared to be greatly amused at seeing a brown-shirted Storm Trooper carrying a caricature of a sad figure labeled: "The Last Nein (No) Voter of April Tenth."

During intervals between Der Fuehrer's appearances, the crowd amused itself by singing national hymns, listening to broadcast election results and crying "pfui" whenever negative votes were recorded.

## Nazis Abroad Do Their Voting Aboard Ships

## Gay, Beer-Drinking Crowd on Vessel in the Channel Goes to Polls; 30,000 in England Silent

TILBURY, England, April 10 (AP)—A gay, beer-drinking crowd of Germans and Austrians aboard the German steamship Wilhelm Gustloff voted today, 1968 to 10, in favor of Austro-German union. The vote was cast at a point in the English Channel outside the three-mile limit by German and Austrian nationals living in England.

The count was 1,167 Germans and 801 Austrians in favor of the union, five Germans and five Austrians against. Two ballots were invalid.

The ship carried 2,100 persons, but not everybody voted. Furthermore, there are 34,000 German and Austrians residing in England.

Plainclothes men were at the wharf to preserve order as the ship set out, but the only dissenting note was supplied by three anti-Nazis who carried placards: "Germans—Vote No, for Peace, Freedom and Prosperity."

### Asia Minor: 1,545 to 38

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 10 (AP)—Germans and Austrians from the farthest corners of Asia Minor completed two days of voting in relays today aboard the German cargo ship Ithaka outside territorial waters in the Black Sea. The result: 1,545 in favor of Austro-German union, 38 against. Seven ballots were invalidated.

### China: 368 to 7

HONGKONG, April 10 (AP)—German and Austrians from Canton and Hongkong voted approval of Austro-German union today, casting their ballots aboard the German ship Friderun, anchored in Hongkong

Harbor. The German votes were 359 yes and 6 no, the Austrian, 9 yes, 1 no, 1 invalid.

### Innitzer Salutes and Votes

VIENNA, April 10 (AP)—Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, head of the Austrian Catholic Church, voted in today's plebiscite at a polling place near his palace. He gave the Hitler salute upon entering.

### Anti-Nazi Clash in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 10 (AP)—One anti-Nazi demonstrator was killed and several others were injured today when the police dispersed a demonstration staged in protest against an Austro-erman plebiscite meeting attended by 8,000 persons. The police arrested seventy-five persons after numerous street fights between Nazis and university students. They were released in a few hours.

BERLIN, APRIL 10 (AP)—FINAL UNOFFICIAL RESULTS ON THE

PLEBISCITE ENDORSING AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION:

QUALIFIED VOTERS 49,346,950 (INCLUDING AUSTRIAN ARMY, GERMAN

ARMY NOT PERMITTED TO VOTE.)

VOTES CAST 49,326,791.

YES 48,799,269, OR 99.0827 PERCENT

NO 452,180, OR 0.9173 PERCENT.

INVALID 75,342.

APR 12 1938

30.24-215



(PERCENTAGE OF ELECTORATE VOTING .909)

# Victory of Hitler Biggest Yet

## Greatest Outpouring of Voters in German History Backs Anschluss

BERLIN, April 11 (A. P.).—The greatest turnout of voters in German history gave Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler the biggest majority of his career in yesterday's Anschluss plebiscite, returns announced today revealed, 99.0827 per cent. of 48,799,269 men and women marched to the ballot box, or had the ballot box carried to them if they were ill.

Of these, 48,799,269 voted "yes" in approval of Germany's annexation of Austria. There were 452,180 "no" votes and 75,342 were classified as invalid.

The percentage of "yes" votes was 99.0827, as compared with 98.79 achieved in the Rhineland remilitarization plebiscite of March, 1936, when 44,952,476 Germans voted "yes."

The highest pitch of affirmative expression was reached in Austria, where the voters gladdened the Fuehrer's heart with a 99.75 per cent "yes" vote. The unofficial complete vote for Austria alone was 4,270,517 yes, and 11,263 in the negative. There were in all Germany 49,546,950 qualified voters.

[The number qualified in Austria alone was not given, but the population is about 6,750,000.]

### Rumors of Amnesty.

With the counting completed, there were rumors of a sweeping political amnesty—Hitler's gesture of benevolence and gratitude. But there was no official confirmation. Some persons, especially in Vienna, feared the aftermath might be strong action against former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's enthusiasts and the Jews.

The vote, held less than a month after Hitler's armed forces marched into Austria, culminated an energetic Nazi drive to popular enthusiasm.

Hitler declared in a nationwide broadcast that "this hour is the proudest of my life."

### Hitler May Delay Call.

Contrary to general expectation, Nazi spokesmen said, the new Reichstag will not be summoned to Vienna for its first session on Hitler's forty-ninth birthday, April 20. On the contrary, considerable time may elapse before the Reich members are summoned. According to German law, there is one Reichstag member for every 60,000 yes votes cast yesterday.

Germans and Austrians, in voting, cast their ballots "for the list

of Adolf Hitler," and left it to the Fuehrer to select from this list of 1,717 candidates the enlarged Reichstag of approximately 740 Germans and seventy Austrian members. Theoretically the Reichstag should meet within four weeks after an election, but Hitler can change this regulation by the stroke of his pen.

The Fuehrer will have a busy nine days at the capital, attending to official business. Then will come his birthday celebration, with a military parade in the morning and the premiere of the 1936 Olympics film at an evening gala performance.

After that Hitler intends to go to his mountain home in Berchtesgaden for a rest, getting ready for his Italian visit beginning May 3. Nazi spokesmen say he may want to summon the Reichstag upon his return from Italy, to acquaint it with such new decisions as might be taken by himself and Premier Mussolini.

### Balloting Orderly.

The voting yesterday was orderly.

Hitler's birthplace, Braunau, Austria, gave him 3,331 affirmative votes. Five persons there voted "no."

Jews were not allowed to vote.

In Vienna, Joseph Buerckel, next to Hitler—was the big hero. Hitler's Austrian lieutenant and propaganda chief for the plebiscite received flowers and valuable presents, including an automobile from an Austrian factory. The car will have license No. 10438 (10th day of April, 1938) to commemorate the occasion. Buerckel's old car bears the number 13136, the date of the Saar plebiscite in which he directed propaganda.

Buerckel told newsmen he had concentrated his efforts on winning the workers and on checking religious influence in State affairs. It was estimated officially that propaganda costs exceeded \$1,500,000.

## HITLER'S NEXT STEP

KNAAGAS

## STIRS SPECULATION

### Will He Act Soon In New Direction Or Consolidate Gains Is Question

### Problems Of Czechoslovakia And Memel Held Particularly Pressing

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 11—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's next step was debated tonight in the wake of the greatest vote of confidence ever accorded him.

His creation of a Greater Germany by annexation of Austria March 13 drew the approval of more than ninety-nine per cent. of the nearly 50,000,000 persons who voted in yesterday's plebiscite.

Germans speculated whether he would be inspired now to take rapid-fire action on other Nazi "unfinished" business.

### Two Pressing Issues

Issues seen as particularly pressing in this connection were:

The minority problem of 3,500,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

The reunion with Germany of former German territory, such as Memel, now a part of Lithuania, and the Polish Corridor with the Free City of Danzig.

There have been frequent references in the last two months not only by Hitler but by his right-hand men, such as Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, to Germany's determination to protect German minorities outside her boundaries.

### Want To Be Absorbed

Germans in Danzig and even in Memel have left no doubt that they long to become a part of the Greater Germany.

The question heard most frequently therefore is how long Hitler will take before his next move.

Some observers feel he may allow some time to pass while he and his aides direct their full attention toward consolidating Austro-German union.

There is the task of making Austrian life conform with that of Germany and the problem of making the nation self-sufficient for all needs—economic,

cultural and financial.

### Final Returns On Vote

Final unofficial results on the plebiscite indorsing Austro-German union: Qualified voters, 49,546,950 (including Austrian army, German army not permitted to vote).

Votes cast, 49,326,791.  
Yes, 48,799,269, or 99.0827 per cent.  
No, 452,180, or 0.9173 per cent.  
Invalid, 75,342.

The Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz, mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, today drew the following conclusions from the Austro-German plebiscite:

"The legitimate act of the reunion of Austria with the Reich found its legitimate close.

### No International Problem

"It means, however, that Austria has ceased to be an international problem.

"This 'question' exists no longer and once and for all it disappears in international discussions.

"The sooner that is recognized—and it should not be hard for anyone to do so after yesterday—the better also for the rest of the world with which the German nation wants to live in peace."

## Hitler Aide Proclaims Party Truce In Austria

Vienna, April 11 (P)—Adolf Hitler's Austrian lieutenant, Joseph Buerckel, tonight proclaimed a political holiday of "Easter peace" for Austria until April 25.

"Entire activity of the National Socialist party in Austria must rest during this time," Buerckel decreed.

He announced it was Hitler's wish to enable Nazi organizations thus to replenish their physical and moral power after the period of strenuous

campaigning that led up to yesterday's plebiscite.

## Vienna Denies Warrant For Otto Has Been Issued

### Treason Action Soon Likely,

VIENNA, April 11 (P)—An official of the press department here said today that a warrant might be issued soon for Archduke Otto, of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austrian throne, in connection with possible treason charges. He said a warrant for Otto's arrest "has not yet been issued (as reported Sunday), but it may come after the investigations are finished by the Nazis here."

He said investigations were in progress "concerning opinions Otto expressed just before the Nazi assumption of power (in Austria) and well known declarations by him."

The official added that these "would seem to point to treason charges."

He avoided discussing extradition questions involved. Otto, eldest son of the last Austrian Emperor, Carl, lives abroad, and points of international law might arise.

The press spokesman disclosed that investigations also were proceeding concerning the legal status of Hapsburg properties in Austria, which the pre-Nazi government at Vienna voted to return to the former ruling family.

## 40 Nazi Demonstrators Arrested in Hungary

BUDAPEST, April 11 (A. P.).—Forty Nazis were under arrest today for demonstrations yesterday favoring the Austro-German Union and demanding the return to Hungary of purported Hungarian sections of Czechoslovakia.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 11 (AP)—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS WAS NOTIFIED OFFICIALLY TODAY OF THE LIQUIDATION OF THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK BUT STATED NO CHANGES WERE MADE ON THE SERVICE OF INTERNATIONAL LOANS TO AUSTRIA UNDER TRUSTEESHIP OF THE D.I.S.

THE DIRECTORS NOTED THAT THE ANNUAL REPORT OF MARCH 31 SHOWED A PROFIT OF ABOUT 9,000,000 SWISS FRANCES (ABOUT \$2,070,000) IN GOLD AND PROPOSED THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRIBUTE A 6 PER CENT DIVIDEND.

ROZANOFF

BERLIN, FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD PLEBISCITE XXX IN PEACE.

HITLER DECREED COMPENSATIONS REMUNERATING AUSTRIAN PUBLIC EMPLOYEES WHO WERE PUNISHED UNDER PRECEDING REGIMES FOR NAZI LEANINGS.

HIS DECREE ESTABLISHED A LEGAL BASIS FOR "THE RESTORATION OF LAWFUL CLAIMS DEPRIVED THROUGH INJUSTICE," IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

THE ORDER APPLIED TO ALL PUBLIC EMPLOYEES WHO BY PARTICIPATION IN



30.24-217

30.24-217

THE AUSTRIAN NAZI MOVEMENT LOST THEIR CLAIMS TO SERVICE BENEFITS  
BECAUSE OF COURT CONVICTIONS, LOST THEIR JOBS OR OTHERWISE SUFFERED  
PUNITIVE MEASURES.

SM726PES

## AUSTRIAN GENERAL SUICIDE

Wilhelm Zehner, Former Chief Of  
Army, Kills Himself

Vienna, April 12 (AP)—Gen. Wilhelm  
Zehner, former commander of the Aus-  
trian army, committed suicide in his  
Vienna home today.

He headed the tribunal which con-  
demned to death a number of Nazis in  
connection with the July (1934)  
Putsch.

## Vienna Jews Ask Funds

VIENNA, April 12 (AP)—The Jew-  
ish Community, whose offices were  
closed March 15, today sent a "very  
urgent" but unexplained appeal for  
money to 20,000 of its 168,000 mem-  
bers.

"In this most serious hour, the or-  
ganization turns to its members  
with a very urgent request for the  
first time since the revolutionary  
changes in our condition of life,"  
said the messages signed by Emil  
Engel, secretary, acting for the ar-  
rested directors.

Voluntary contributions of half  
the annual taxes paid by members  
to the community were asked.

"We know we are demanding an  
extremely grave sacrifice . . . but  
it must be made if the community  
. . . is to resume its function and  
fulfill its important future tasks,  
especially charity," the letters said.  
They were sent to persons whose  
community taxes were more than  
fifty schillings a year.

Cuba and Norway Agree  
To Aid German Refugees

WASHINGTON, April 12 (A.P.)—  
The State Department has re-  
ceived two more favorable replies  
—from Cuba and Norway—to Sec-  
retary Hull's proposal to aid Aus-  
trian and German refugees. They  
bring the total to twenty-seven, of  
which twenty-six are favorable.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 12  
(A.P.)—Swiss Government spokes-  
men said today Switzerland, al-  
though agreeing to Secretary of  
State Hull's plan for an interna-  
tional committee to aid European  
political refugees, suggested that  
the committee meet some place  
more accessible to the members  
than Switzerland.

Memel Asks Additional  
Control Of Own Affairs

Territory's Legislature Seeks End  
Of Martial Law And Removal

## Of Safety Police

Kaunas, Lithuania, April 12 (AP)—The  
territory of Memel, formerly a part of  
Germany but now a semi-autonomous  
unit of Lithuania, today, on Nazi urg-  
ing, sought further control of its own  
affairs.

The local Legislature adopted an  
urgent resolution asking the executive  
directory to end martial law and re-  
move Lithuanian safety police from  
Memel. The directory accepted the  
resolution.

The Legislature's action followed an  
impassioned speech by a representative  
of the German minority who attacked  
Lithuania and demanded complete  
freedom for the development of Nazi  
ideology.

PRAHA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, APRIL 12—(AP)—FATHER ANDREAS HLINKA, LEADER  
OF THE SLOVAK CATHOLIC PEOPLE'S PARTY, ISSUED A MANIFESTO  
TONIGHT SAYING THERE WAS NOTHING LEFT FOR THE SLOVAK MINORITY BUT TO  
FIGHT FOR AUTONOMY.

HE DECLARED SUCH A COURSE WAS NECESSARY EVEN IF IT MEANT  
RENUNCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARY COOPERATION WITH "THE NON-PROTECTORS  
OF THE SLOVAK PEOPLE" SINCE GOVERNMENT PARTIES HAVE REJECTED THE  
SLOVAK DECLARATION FOR AUTONOMY.

(OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S 15,000,000 INHABITANTS 2,300,000 ARE SLOVAKS  
MOST OF WHOM HAVE SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINANT  
CZECHS.

(THE MINORITY MOST VOCIFEROUS IN ITS DEMANDS FOR AUTONOMY IS  
THE SUDETEN GERMAN WHICH NUMBERS 3,500,000.)

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, APRIL 12.—THAT MIGHTY TEUTONIC "JA" OF APPROVAL FOR

HERR HITLER'S ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA IS MAKING A PRETTY NOISY ECHO IN  
THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN HILLS THAT SHELTER ANOTHER BIG GERMAN POPULATION  
FOR WHICH DER FUEHRER HAS MADE HIMSELF PROTECTOR.

YOU CAN HEAR THE REVERBERATION CLEAR DOWN IN THE QUIANT OLD CAPITAL  
CITY OF PRAHA, AND THE GOVERNMENT IS WORRIED. CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS HIGH  
UP ON THE LIST OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE NAZI DICTATOR IS EXPECTED  
TO DEAL IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

PRAHA'S ANXIETY IS DOUBLED BECAUSE IT IS CONFRONTED WITH AN  
UNKNOWN QUANTITY--FOR HITLER KEEPS HIS PLANS TO HIMSELF. IT IS

UNABLE TO GUESS YET WHETHER HE INTENDS TO ABSORB ANY OF THE  
TERRITORY OF THIS RICH YOUNG REPUBLIC, AS IN THE CASE OF AUSTRIA.  
I AM INFORMED BY A HIGH CZECH SOURCE, HOWEVER, THAT WHILE THE  
COUNTRY FULLY EXPECTS THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN TO ATTEMPT TO PLACE IT  
UNDER HIS CONTROL ECONOMICALLY, IT IS NOT EXPECTED THAT HE WILL  
TRY TO ANNEX ANY OF IT.  
THIS CZECH VIEWPOINT, WHICH APPARENTLY IS NOT UNTOUCHED WITH A  
CERTAIN DEGREE OF OPTIMISM, VARIES SOMEWHAT FROM THAT OF MANY  
EUROPEAN OBSERVERS, AND RUNS LIKE THIS:  
"HITLER IS OUT TO CREATE AN ECONOMIC UNIT IN EUROPE. HE INTENDS  
THE CZECHOSLOVAKIA ONE OF HIS RETAINERS AND TO ESTABLISH THE

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1938

AUTONOMY OF HER GERMAN POPULATION.

THERE IS NO INDICATION, THOUGH, THAT HE PLANS TO VIOLATE THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FRONTIERS.

SHOULD HE DO SO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH, AND WON'T RELY ON OUTSIDE HELP, EITHER. HERE IT MAY BE NOTED THAT THE REPUBLIC HAS ONE OF THE CRACK ARMIES OF EUROPE.

PRAHA BELIEVES (MY INFORMANT STILL TALKING) THAT HITLER WISHES TO AVOID WAR, AND THAT, WHILE HE ISN'T MUCH WORRIED ABOUT THE FRENCH ATTITUDE, HE IS AFRAID RUSSIA MIGHT COME TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ASSISTANCE. HE DOESN'T WANT TO TANGLE WITH THE MUSCOVITES.

FURTHER, ANY ATTEMPT AT REVOLT WITHIN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD MEET WITH FAILURE. THIS IS SO BECAUSE THERE IS NO ARMED PARTY IN THE COUNTRY, THE GOVERNMENT HAVING MAINTAINED A RIGID CONTROL OF ARMS.

WHAT HITLER WILL DO IS TO FORM A CLOSE ECONOMIC BLOC WHICH WILL CERTAINLY INCLUDE YUGOSLAVIA, AND MAY TAKE IN BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY. THE LATTER TWO ARE DOUBTFUL, RUMANIA BEING SUSPICIOUS OF THE GERMAN INTENTIONS, AND HUNGARY WISHING TO BE FREE TO TRADE WHERE SHE WILLS.

IN ANY EVENT, YUGOSLAVIA WILL BE USED AS ONE OF THE MEDIUMS FOR PRESSURE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

PRAHA EXPECTS THAT GERMANY WILL CONTINUE ECONOMIC PRESSURE THROUGH EVERY POSSIBLE MEANS FOR MAYBE SIX MONTHS. THEN A SHOWDOWN MAY BE EXPECTED AS TO FUTURE RELATIONSHIP AND THE STATUS OF THE GERMAN POPULATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

MEANTIME THE PRAHA GOVERNMENT IS PROCEEDING TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO ITS GERMAN POPULATION (TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL.)

IT IS SAID THAT THE GERMANS WILL HAVE FULL CULTURAL AUTONOMY AND PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN ALL RESPECTS. THERE ALREADY IS PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR ELECTIVE OFFICES, AND THIS IS

BEING EXTENDED TO APPOINTIVE POSITIONS.

NEVER WILL THE GERMANS BE GIVEN THE FULL POLITICAL AUTONOMY THEY NOW DEMAND, SAY THE CZECHS. THE EXPECTED CLASH BETWEEN BERLIN AND PRAHA PROBABLY WILL FOCUS ON THIS.

THE CZECHS POINT OUT THAT FULL AUTONOMY WOULD DIVIDE THE COUNTRY INTO A DEMOCRACY AND A NAZI REGIME--AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION. THE MINORITY PROBLEMS, INCLUDING THAT OF THE JEWS, WOULD STILL BE LEFT.

JG704AES

## Czech Government Undisturbed

### Demand for Autonomy for Slovaks Called a Political Maneuver.

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, April 13 (A. P.).—Father Andreas Hlinka's manifesto demanding autonomy for Slovaks within the Czechoslovak State failed today to disturb the Czechoslovak Government.

Hlinka, leader of the Slovak Catholic People's party, declared yesterday that nothing was left for the 2,300,000 Slovaks in Czechoslovakia but to fight for autonomy along with the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans who follow the Nazi party leader, Konrad Henlein.

An official Government spokesman explained that "the Hlinka party represents a minority of less than one-third of the Slovak people. Numerically, this fact finds expression in the composition of Parliament." Of sixty-one seats held by Slovak deputies the Hlinka men have nineteen, he added, while the "overwhelming majority" vote and act with the Czechs.

Premier is a Slovak.

Premier Milan Hodza himself is a Slovak, representing the Agrarian party made up of both Czech and Slovak farmer representatives.

"As regards the venerable Hlinka, a man of 74 years, he is a case all by himself," the spokesman continued. "There is a vital difference, moreover, between what Hlinka and many Sudeten German leaders stand for. Hlinka has always emphasized that he wants the Slovaks to be a loyal section of our State. The Sudetens, we fear in the last analysis, want to be a part of Germany. Recent demonstrations bear eloquent testimony to this."

Call It Politics.

Hlinka now threatens to make

common cause with the Henlein party, that is politics, pure and simple.

"He doesn't mean that he wants the anchluss (union) of this Sudetic region to Greater Germany."

"Need I remind you that Goebbels (Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda), one of the Berlin Nazis, did not hesitate before 1933 occasionally to join hands with communists to gain certain objectives? Did that mean that he approved of Communism?"

## LITHUANIANS WON'T LIFT STATE OF WAR

### Government Rejects Plea of Memel Legislature.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, April 13 (A. P.).—The Lithuanian Government refused today a request from Memel for the immediate lifting of a twelve-year-old state of war in the semi-autonomous Baltic territory.

Replying to representations of Memelites in the Lithuanian Parliament, the Government spokesman said, however, that the state of war might be abolished after an impending law concerning the safety of the State was promulgated.

The Memel Legislature, after an impassioned speech yesterday by a

Nazi representative of the German population, adopted a resolution asking the executive directory to end martial law and remove Lithuanian "safety police."

Memel once was part of East Prussia, but was seized in a Lithuanian coup after the world war and finally was turned over to Lithuania by the conference of allied ambassadors, on the condition that autonomy be granted.

## NAZIS WOULD ARREST AUSTRIAN PRETENDER

### Reveal Warrant Was Issued Last Month Because Otto Opposed Anschluss

Berlin, April 13.—The Frankfurter Zeitung revealed in a Vienna dispatch today that as far back as March 29 a warrant of arrest had been issued against Otto von Hapsburg, pretender to the Austrian and Hungarian thrones. The Frankfurter Zeitung says Austrian Minister of Justice Hueber announced this in a meeting in Ried, in which he declared the warrant was issued because Otto had appealed to the world to "come to the aid of the suppressed population in Austria."

### Charging "High Treason"

Hueber explained that Otto thereby "attempted to induce foreign states to interfere in Austrian domestic affairs, thus making himself guilty of high treason."

An official of the press department in Vienna said Monday that investigations were in progress "concerning opinions Otto expressed just before the Nazi assumption of power and well-known declarations by him."

### Face Extradition Problem



The official did not discuss extradition measures involved.

Otto, eldest son of the last Austrian Emperor, Charles, is abroad and several points of international law might be involved. (Otto lives in Belgium.)

## Reich Refugee Plans Studied At 2 Meetings

Church and Civic Leaders Formulate Program for Transfers; Definite Steps Await Roosevelt Action

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—Administration officials and church and civic leaders made preliminary arrangements today for the transport and reception of thousands of German and Austrian refugees.

In two meetings, one at the White House and another at the State Department, they acted to put into effect Secretary of State Cordell Hull's proposal, now accepted by twenty-six nations, to aid political refugees. The church and civic leaders were consulted as to financing, which Mr. Hull has specified must be by private means.

The two conferences did not result in a specific program. This will await the appointment by President Roosevelt of the American delegate to an international committee. Meantime, the representatives who attended the meetings will return to their homes to consult their organizations and learn their reactions.

### List of Conferees

Those at today's sessions included Raymond B. Fosdick, New York, president of the Rockefeller Foundation; Bernard M. Baruch, New York banker; Henry Morgenthau, New York, father of the Secretary of the Treasury; Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain, New York; James G. McDonald, New York; the Rev. Samuel Cavert, New York, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; Monsignor Michael J. Ready, Washington, general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York, and Lewis Kenedy, New York, president of the National Council of Catholic Men.

The government representatives were Secretary Hull, Under Secretary Sumner Welles and Assistant Secretary George S. Messersmith, of the State Department, and Secretary Frances Perkins and Immigration Commissioner James L. Hough-teling of the Labor Department.

Of the thirty-three nations invited to co-operate in a privately financed move to provide asylum for the refugees, only one—Italy—

has rejected the proposal. Six have not yet replied.

## Divorced in Austria On Racial Grounds

VIENNA, April 13 (A. P.).—The first Austrian divorce for racial reasons since union with Germany was reported today.

The Aryan director of a large firm (name not announced) in 1921 married a Jewess who later embraced Protestantism. The Provincial Civil Court granted his plea for divorce by mutual consent on the contention that Nazi anti-Semitism caused an unbridgable chasm between the pair. Alimony was not mentioned.

## Czech Leader Stays Placid In Jittery World And Expects No War Over His Country

By Louis P. Lochner

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 13 (AP).—In a world pensive and jittery about the fate of Czechoslovakia, Eduard Benes, President and one of the principal founders of the republic, is placidity and composure personified.

Although the last decision for the destiny of the state, 15,000,000 citizens and perhaps for the peace of the world rest upon his shoulders, he shows no signs of giving way to the general European hysteria.

### Eager To Solve Nationality Problem

This correspondent was privileged to talk intimately with the President for forty-five minutes.

In talking with international usage, visitors to the beautiful palace Hradshin overlooking the Moldau must not quote the President.

Benes nevertheless specifically authorized this correspondent to sum up briefly his personal impressions of the chat.

Foremost, it was evident from the President's attitude that the object nearest to the heart of this Czechoslovak patriot is that of solving the complicated nationality problem of Czechoslovakia during his Presidential administration. (Benes became President December 18, 1935. His term of office is seven years.)

### He Wants To Give Minorities Spiritual, Cultural Autonomy

Benes and the Government are aiming at a solution which shall insure spiritual and cultural autonomy to all minorities, including the powerful Germans, and which shall give the greatest possible measure of local self-government to the various national groups in the sections in which they clearly predominate.

This means that in purely German districts the communal and district officials may be German.

The Government also is ready to fill state offices with minority representatives in accordance with each minority's proportional numerical

strength.

In the case of the Germans this mean twenty-two per cent.

Besides Germans, minorities in Czechoslovakia include Hungarians, Russians, Poles and others.

### Sees No War In Europe

Benes is firmly convinced, it was gathered, that the great aim of domestic appeasement can be achieved if there is no outside interference.

Another positive impression is that Benes does not believe that a war over Czechoslovakia is in the offing.

He is convinced that Germany will not force the issue, just as he is determined that his country shall do every-

thing humanly possible to prevent a conflict.

That the nation would rise to a man for defense in event of attack also may be taken for granted, although the President does not believe in the likelihood of an attack.

### Feels Pact With U. S. Is Brotherly Gesture

There is great joy in the Hradshin over the conclusion of a trade treaty with the United States.

(Czechoslovakia and the United States on March 7 signed a sweeping trade agreement to run for one year and thereafter until there is six months' notice of termination.)

Benes sees in this pact more than a mere business arrangement.

It is to him a brotherly gesture of good will and support extended to a young and struggling central European democracy at a time when such encouragement is particularly helpful.

If any European statesman looks in top condition, Benes is the man.

He is tanned and healthy looking, and his steelblue eyes have lost none of their luster.

### Remains Glutton For Work, Knows Details Of Policies

Benes' questions and observations indicate that he continues to be the hard-working leader he was when he was Foreign Minister.

A heap of state papers, reports and documents on his desk bore evidence that he has remained the glutton for work he always was and that he is no less conversant with details than with broad lines of policy.

He has a saving sense of humor,

which no doubt helps over many a situation that is tense.

It was learned authoritatively that Benes is devoting much time to assisting Premier Milan Hodza with the draft of the latter's "minority statute" which, Government spokesmen said, would make it possible for all citizens of good will within the state to cooperate wholeheartedly in the nation's upbuilding.

They declared the world would find it fair and democratic and denied that Hodza meant merely to codify existing minorities regulations.

## Chamberlain Says 'No' on Reich-Czech Swap

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—Prime Minister Chamberlain gave a flat "no, sir" answer in Commons today to the suggestion of Geoffrey Mander, opposition member, that Britain should swap German and Czechoslovakia to swap minorities.

The question was whether the Premier would propose "with a view to European appeasement that an exchange of populations take place between Germany and Czechoslovakia, those Sudeten Germans who desired to be under German rule leaving Czechoslovakia and those Germans who desired to leave Germany to be permitted to enter Czechoslovakia."

## SWITZERLAND BALKS

### Unwilling to Be the Host to Political Refugees.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that Switzerland, although accepting the American proposal to aid Austrian and German refugees, had suggested that the international committee which is to be set up meet in some other country.

Switzerland suggested that it would be preferable to hold the conference in some other country "where the situation is more suitable to the special problems which will be discussed."

This means, State Department officials said, that Switzerland does not want to be host for fear of disturbing her relations with her neighbor, Germany.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 14—(AP)—ECUADOR'S ACCEPTANCE TODAY

COMPLETED THE REPLIES FROM THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS REGARDING SECRETARY HULL'S INVITATION TO CO-OPERATE IN FACILITATING

EMIGRATION OF POLITICAL REFUGEES FROM AUSTRIA.

OF THE TWENTY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, ALL BUT CHILE AGREED TO TAKE PART IN A PROJECTED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, INCLUDING ALSO REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVERAL EUROPEAN NATIONS.

CHILE RECENTLY INFORMED THE UNITED STATES THE PROPOSAL WAS IN LINE WITH CHILE'S TRADITIONAL POLICIES, BUT DECLINED TO MAKE A DEFINITE COMMITMENT ON WHAT IT RECORDED AS A "VAGUE" PROPOSAL.

VIENNA

VIENNA, APRIL 13—(AP)—THE TRADITIONAL MATZOEH WAS SCARCE TONIGHT AT THE JEWISH OBSERVANCE OF PASSOVER IN VIENNA.

FOR AGES THIS UNLEAVENED BREAD HAS BEEN AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE JEWISH FEAST THE WORLD OVER, BUT IN STERILLY NAZI VIENNA FEW BAKERIES DARED TO MAKE IT.

OTHERS HAD THEIR STAFFS SO DEPLETED BY NEW REGULATIONS THAT THEY COULD MEET ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE DEMAND.

THE JEWS, HOWEVER, HAD TWO REASONS TO BE THANKFUL.



THE JEWS, HOWEVER, HAD TWO REASONS TO BE THANKFUL.

ONE WAS THAT THEIR SYNAGOGUES AND PRAYER HOUSES, CLOSED SINCE MARCH 15, WERE PERMITTED TO REOPEN IN TIME FOR PASSOVER.

THE OTHER WAS THAT, PARTLY BECAUSE OF LETTERS FROM THE JEWISH CHARITABLE LEAGUE IN BERLIN, IMPOVERISHED VIENNESE JEWS WERE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FEASTS OF THEIR RICHER ACQUAINTANCES.

THE PRAYER HOUSES AND SYNAGOGUES WERE THROGGED WITH THOUSANDS OF DEVOUT WHO HEARD THEIR RABBIS READ A COMMUNICATION ENJOINING THEM TO HOPE FOR THE FUTURE AND URGING THEM TO "A WORTHY FULFILLMENT OF OUR TASKS AND DUTIES AS MEN AND JEWS."

OTHER CHURCHES WERE CROWDED DURING THE DAY.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN SAID THAT NEVER BEFORE IN THEIR RECOLLECTION HAD SO MANY PERSONS ATTENDED GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES IN VIENNA.

THE RABBINIC COMMUNICATION READ IN VIENNA'S 12 BIG SYNAGOGUES AND 20 PRAYER HOUSES SAID IN PART:

"VIENNA'S RABBIS CONSIDER IT A HOLY DUTY TO ADDRESS A WARNING AND COMFORTING MESSAGE TO THE VIENNESE JEWS ON THIS HOLY DAY.

"THE FESTIVAL THAT WE OBSERVE TODAY HAS FILLED THE SOULS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE WITH COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE FOR CENTURIES.

"THIS TIME, TOO, THE EFFECT OF THIS DAY SHOULD BE THAT THE HEARTS BURDENED WITH SORROW SHOULD FIND STRENGTH AND HOPE FOR THE FUTURE THROUGH THE EXALTATION OF THE LORD.

"WE WANT TO FULFILL FAITHFULLY OUR TASKS AND DUTIES AS MEN AND JEWS IN A WORTHY WAY.

"WE DESIRE TO DO IT FOR OUR CONSCIENCE AND FOR THE COMMUNITY TO WHICH WE BELONG. XXX

"A MERCIFUL GOD EXISTS FOR US. HE WILL NOT FORSAKE US. AMEN."

ENRAAPES

### Nazi Rules May Hinder Zog's Wedding Plans

'Non-Aryan' Dressmaker Is Detained in Vienna

VIENNA, April 15 (AP).—Plans for two aristocratic weddings have run into difficulty in Nazified Vienna—Albania's queen-to-be may not get all her trousseau, and a twenty-two-year-old archduke may not get his marriage license.

Hedi Raab, Vienna dressmaker, who, with Chanel of Paris, is preparing the trousseau for Countess Geraldine Apponyi's wedding on April 27 to King Zog of Albania, cannot get permission to go to Tirana for the final fittings.

Archduke Karl von Hapsburg-Toscana, son of the late General Archduke Leopold Salvator, plans to marry Christa Salzer, twenty years old, daughter of a landed proprietor at Taposvar, Hungary. She and Fraulein Raab are of Jewish extraction. The Nazis forced the original postponement of the archduke's wedding when they detained him recently. Now he is free in Vienna, but he finds the wedding documents are hard to obtain.

King Zog's bride-to-be, daughter of a Hungarian Count and a New York society woman, may have to do without three sports costumes. Fraulein Raab has been working on during the past months.

Fraulein Raab has been trying for two weeks to get a passport and permission to leave although she has a letter from the Albanian court summoning her to Tirana and the Countess has sent her a large portrait inscribed "Geraldine."

### Hitler May Visit Near Or In Vatican City

Rome, April 16 (AP).—It was indicated today that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler may go at least to the edge of Vatican City when he visits Rome May 3. This interpretation was taken from an order by the Fascist merchants' union to stores along the main streets leading to St. Peter's to decorate their windows. Italian officials said they did not know whether Hitler would visit the Vatican, either merely to visit St. Peter's and its huge square, or to call on

ONE IS A BEACH SUIT OF ROBIN'S EGG BLUE LINEN WITH A BOLERO, FLARING PAJAMAS AND TRIMMING OF INCH-WIDE BANDS OF RED PATENT LEATHER. ANOTHER IS A SUIT CONSISTING OF A PURPLISH-BLUE SKIRT AND A DARK BLUE COAT TO BE WORN WITH A ROUND LEATHER "BAKER'S" HAT. THE THIRD IS AN AUSTRIAN DIRNDL, A COLORFUL PEASANT FROCK.

VIENNA, April 15 (AP).—Synagogues and prayer houses, closed since March 15, were permitted to reopen here today in time for Passover. They were thronged with thousands who heard their rabbis read a communication enjoining them to hope for the future and urging them to a worthy fulfillment of their tasks and duties as men and Jews. The government is retaining those it considers undesirable. While sojourn permits are freely accorded non-Jews and prolongations are liberally granted, Jews are ordered to leave at an early date. Their requests for prolongation are being contested and in some cases denied.



THE UNION'S ORDER TO DECORATE WAS ISSUED, ITALIAN OFFICIALS SAID, SO AS TO HAVE THE STREET READY IN CASE HITLER DOES VISIT VATICAN CITY.

THE ORDER SAID: "ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ORDER TO ~~BE~~ OF ALL MERCHANTS HAVING STORES ON THE STREETS WHICH THE CORTEGE WILL FOLLOW."

IT THEN LISTED ALL STREETS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED IN HITLER'S ITINERARY ABOUT THE CITY ~~AND~~ AND ADDED THE CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE AND THE VIA DELLA CONCILIAZIONE ~~AND~~ TWO STREETS FORMING THE MAIN ROUTE FROM THE CENTER OF ROME DIRECTLY TO ST. PETER'S DOORS.

THE NOTICE ASKED MERCHANTS TO "CREATE A SPECIAL ATMOSPHERE OF JOY AND ENTHUSIASM WHICH WILL LEAVE AN UNFORGETTABLE IMPRESSION ON THE GUEST."

THE MERCHANTS WERE TOLD TO PUT ONE PHOTOGRAPH OF HITLER AND ONE OF PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI AND AN ITALIAN AND A GERMAN FLAG IN EACH WINDOW. ON THE OUTSIDE, THEY ARE TO DRAPE CHAINS OF LAUREL.

**BENES ASKS PEACE WITH THIRD REICH**

Czech President Holds Out Hand Of Reconciliation To Neighbor  
Grants 1,000 Sudeten Germans Amnesty—Nazis Still Not Satisfied  
[By the Associated Press] Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 16—

President Eduard Benes today held out the hand of reconciliation to Germany and the 3,500,000 Germans within Czechoslovakia's borders.

He reasserted the Czechoslovaks' earnest desire for an understanding with Germany and buttressed his remarks with a decree granting amnesty to political offenders.

Parliamentary experts estimated about 1,000 Sudeten Germans, convicted of political offenses, would be liberated under Benes' decree promulgated at today's pre-Easter session of Parliament.

**Await Practical Results**  
The immediate reaction of Germans here was that they wanted to see the practical workings of the amnesty before any rejoicing.

The Presidential decree goes further than any heretofore in Czechoslovakia.

The Germans are the chief beneficiaries. Practically all political offenders, except those who willfully committed or seriously prepared for acts of treason, or who engaged deliberately in espionage, are to be pardoned.

Sudeten German Deputy Johann Neuirth, chairman of the Henlein (Nazi) party's legal committee, said he found that amnesties in themselves are mere palliatives, correcting temporarily a situation that had become intolerable but not removing the causes.

#### Demand Autonomy

The Germans, whose rights Reichsführer Adolf Hitler has declared he would protect, have been demanding autonomy.

Neuirth, in his comment on the amnesty decree, declared:

"The simple fact remains that conditions had become so unbearable that once again an act of mercy by the President had to be resorted to as the last constitutional way out."

President Benes, in his Easter message, frankly acknowledged that "changes have taken place in our neighborhood which vitally affect the entire European, and especially Central European, policy."

#### To Work For Peace

"I am not closing my eyes to the seriousness of the situation," he said. "We are undertaking everything possible to help keep the peace."

"We are anxious that nothing be done by us that might increase the international tension between the great powers."

"We are sincerely searching for a lasting understanding with all our neighbors."

"We have special faith in an understanding between ourselves and Germany and this, too, is the spirit of the communications that have come to us from responsible German factors."

#### Asks No Interference

"We believe that peace can be preserved only if the various regimes respect each other and if no state interferes directly or indirectly with the affairs of another state. . . ."

"Czechoslovakia will contribute to the maintenance of European peace by a just solution of the nationalities problem."

"I appeal to our citizens irrespective of their nationality to the Czechs and Slovaks, to the Germans and the Hungarian, to the Ruthenians and the Poles."

"We all have equal duties, we all can make a great contribution to peace."

ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AND OF APRIL 17)

BOUNDARY OPEN, DIPLOMATS AT WORK,

BUT POLISH-LITHUANIAN ANIMOSITY PREVAILS (600)

(ADVANCE). LONDON—(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)—THE

"DEAD" FRONTIER BETWEEN POLAND AND LITHUANIA HAS BEEN OPENED BY AN

ULTIMATUM BUT THE LONGSTANDING ANIMOSITIES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES

REMAIN.

THOUGH THEY ARE NOMINALLY ON SPEAKING TERMS AGAIN, DIPLOMATS HERE

FEAR A POTENTIAL THREAT REMAINS TO THE SECURITY OF NORTH-EAST EUROPE.

FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS THESE TWO STATES—BOTH CREATED BY ALLIED

POLITICIANS OUT OF THE CONFUSION OF THE WORLD WAR—HAVE LIVED SIDE

BY SIDE IN ANIMOSITY.

SINCE THE POLES SEIZED VILNO, THE FORMER CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA,

AND OCCUPIED A NARROW STRIP OF TERRITORY BETWEEN LITHUANIA AND THE

BORDERS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, 300 MILES OF FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TWO

COUNTRIES HAS REMAINED "DEAD."

ROADS AND RAIL TRACKS ENDED ABRUPTLY A FEW YARDS FROM THE

FRONTIER POSTS ON THE POLISH SIDE. IN LITHUANIA THEY WERE TORN UP FOR

A DISTANCE OF TWELVE MILES. TRADE AND TRAVEL BETWEEN VILLAGES ONLY



A FEW MILES APART WAS NON-EXISTENT. STOUT GATES AND BARBED WIRE SEPARATED THE ARMED BORDER PATROLS OF EACH NATION.

WHEN PRIVATE STANISLAW SERAFIM OF THE POLISH FRONTIER GUARD-- HIMSELF A POLE OF LITHUANIAN EXTRACTION--FELL BEFORE THE BULLETS OF LITHUANIAN POLICE ON THEIR SIDE OF THE FRONTIER ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 11, POLAND DECIDED THE TIME WAS RIPE TO BRING THIS IMPOSSIBLE BORDER SITUATION TO AN END.

FACED WITH AN OVERWHELMING DISPLAY OF MILITARY FORCE ALONG THE FRONTIER, THE LITHUANIANS LOOKED AROUND FOR FRIENDS.

BUT SOVIET RUSSIA, GERMANY, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN HAD OTHER PROBLEMS.

WITHOUT FOREIGN AID, LITTLE LITHUANIA WAS FORCED TO GIVE WAY. THE FRONTIER WAS OPENED....

FIRST RESULT OF THE HUMILIATION WHICH LITHUANIA SUFFERED BY THIS TURN OF EVENTS, WAS A FEELING OF WIDESPREAD INTERNAL INDIGNATION. PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES HELD STORMY MEETINGS. A SECTION OF THE ARMY CLAMORED FOR WAR.

THE KAUNAS GOVERNMENT WOBLED FOR SOME DAYS AND THEN FELL. OFFICERS OF THE LITHUANIAN ARMY, FEELING THEIR HONOR HAD BEEN BESMIRCHED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO CAPITULATE WITHOUT A STRUGGLE, SENT IN THEIR RESIGNATIONS. THESE WERE NOT ACCEPTED.

NOW POLES AND LITHUANIANS ARE TRYING TO IRON OUT THEIR DIFFERENCES IN THE POLISH FRONTIER TOWN OF AUGUSTAVA. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS HAVE BEEN FORMALLY RESUMED IN KAUNAS AND WARSAW.

BUT BALTIC OBSERVERS BELIEVE IT MAY BE MANY MONTHS YET BEFORE RAILROAD, MAIL, TELEPHONE AND AIR COMMUNICATIONS ARE FULLY RESTORED ACROSS THE "DEAD" FRONTIER.

A DICTATED PEACE IS HARDLY LIKELY TO SWEEP AWAY THE BITTERNESS AND ANIMOSITY TOWARDS POLAND WHICH HAS GROWN UP IN LITHUANIA OVER

EIGHTEEN YEARS, THEY SAY. TROUBLE BETWEEN THE NEW NATIONS MAY ONLY BE ENTERING A NEW PHASE.

WITH THE FRONTIER OPENED THE CHIEF ADVANTAGE TO POLAND WOULD APPEAR TO BE COMMERCIAL. SHE WILL NO LONGER HAVE TO MAKE LONG DETOURS AROUND LITHUANIA IN CARRYING HER GOODS FROM THE EASTERN HALF OF THE COUNTRY TO THE BALTIC SEA. THE PORT OF LIEPAJA IN LATVIA WILL BE REACHED MORE QUICKLY AND CHEAPLY THAN BEFORE.

THE LITHUANIAN PORT OF MEMEL WILL BENEFIT, IT IS CLAIMED, WHEN POLAND IS ABLE TO RESUME NAVIGATION <sup>APR 6</sup> OF THE RIVER NIEMEN. THIS WILL PROVIDE HER WITH A NEW OUTLET TO THE BALTIC AND AT THE SAME TIME EASE SOME OF THE PRESSURE ON HER OWN PORT OF GYDINIA, NEAR DANZIG.

BUT WHETHER LITHUANIA WILL COOPERATE FREELY IN OPENING HER TERRITORY TO POLISH TRADE IS YET TO BE SEEN. HIGH TARIFF BARRIERS MAY STILL FORM AN EFFECTIVE FRONTIER.

POLITICALLY, POLAND AIMS AT CREATION OF A NEUTRAL BLOC OF STATES STRETCHING FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA AND FORMING A STRONG BARRIER BETWEEN NAZI GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA. SUCH A BLOC-- GIVING WARSAW A DOMINATING <sup>APR 7 1938</sup> ~~AREA~~ OF INFLUENCE IN THE BALTIC-- WOULD INCLUDE ESTONIA, LATVIA, POLAND, LITHUANIA AND RUMANIA. AND LITHUANIA'S COOPERATION WOULD BE ESSENTIAL.

AT PRESENT LITHUANIA IS NATURALLY DISINCLINED TO WELCOME AN INCREASE OF POLAND'S POLITICAL INFLUENCE. THE JEWS PARTICULARLY ARE APPREHENSIVE, FEARING AN INCREASE OF POLISH INFLUENCE MAY LEAD TO ANTI-SEMITIC FEELINGS IN LITHUANIA.

(END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS, APRIL 10. MOVED APRIL 10TH.)

M 581015PER



**MEMEL, LITHUANIA—(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)—**

**LITHUANIA'S AUTONOMOUS MEMEL TERRITORY IS AS NARROW AS A THRESHOLD AND MANY ARE THE ARMIES THAT HAVE CROSSED IT IN EUROPE'S TROUBLED HISTORY.**

ONLY LAST MONTH GERMAN MOTORIZED TROOPS WERE AT THE EDGE OF THE THRESHOLD, AWAITING REICHSFUHRER HITLER'S ORDER. BUT THE ORDER DID NOT COME BECAUSE, ON MARCH 19, LITHUANIA CAPITULATED TO THE POLISH ULTIMATUM.

LITHUANIANS FEAR HITLER'S ARMY EVENTUALLY MAY RUSH ACROSS MEMEL AND THROUGH THEIR COUNTRY TO FIGHT SOVIET RUSSIA'S FORCES. SIMILARLY, GERMANS IN EAST PRUSSIA FEAR THE RED ARMY SOME DAY MAY RUSH ACROSS LITHUANIA TOWARD THE THRESHOLD OF GERMANY WHICH IS MEMEL.

THE STATUS QUO IN MEMEL IS GUARANTEED BY FOUR POWERS—JAPAN, ITALY, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN. THE VERSAILLES TREATY MERELY SEPARATED MEMEL FROM GERMANY WITHOUT SPECIFYING WHO WAS TO GET FINAL POSSESSION OF IT. IN 1923 LITHUANIA SEIZED IT AND ULTIMATELY MEMELLANDERS WERE GIVEN AUTONOMY BY THE MEMEL STATUTE WHICH ALSO GAVE SOVEREIGNTY TO LITHUANIA.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IS STRONG IN ITS PARLIAMENT, THE LANDTAG, WITH 24 OUT OF 29 DEPUTIES. BUT THE GOVERNMENT AT KAUNAS CAN VETO BILLS PASSED BY THE LANDTAG.

"WE ARE TIED HAND AND FOOT," COMPLAINED A DEPUTY, SPOKESMAN FOR THE GERMAN ELEMENT. "WE HAVE A CLEAR MAJORITY BUT WHENEVER WE PASS A BILL WHICH MIGHT IMPROVE THE LOT OF MEMELLANDERS IT IS PROMPTLY VETOED BY THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNOR."

LITHUANIAN AUTHORITIES, ON THE OTHER HAND, POINT TO THE PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THEIR CONTROL OVER MEMEL. THE PORT OF MEMEL—WHICH LITHUANIANS PREFER TO CALL KLAIPEDA—WAS A TOWN OF 20,000 IN 1914.

UNDER GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY IT WAS JUST A TIMBER TRANSIT PORT ON THE NORTHEASTERN EDGE OF GERMANY.

TODAY THE PORT HAS 30,000 INHABITANTS AND THROUGH IT PASSES 85 PER CENT OF ALL LITHUANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE. IN 1923, WHEN LITHUANIANS SEIZED IT, THE PORT PROVIDED WORK FOR 3,500 MEN. NOW IT HAS JOBS FOR 12,000.

UNDER PRE-WAR GERMAN RULE, THE TOWN HAD 15 SAWMILLS, A CELLULOSE FACTORY AND A FERTILIZER PLANT. NOW IT HAS THREE BIG TEXTILE MILLS, AN EXPORT SLAUGHTER HOUSE, A FISH CANNERY AND A FURNITURE FACTORY.

THE HARBOR TURNOVER HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED AND A FLOURISHING TRADE HAS BEEN BUILT UP WITH ENGLAND. MEMEL MIGHT JUSTLY BE DESCRIBED AS THE BIG BUTTER AND EGG PORT OF THE BALTIC. ENGLAND BUYS NOT ONLY ALL THE BUTTER AND EGGS BUT ALSO NEARLY ALL THE BACON LITHUANIA CAN PRODUCE.

TALK OF SUCH NEW-FOUND PROSPERITY, HOWEVER, LEAVES GERMAN SPOKESMEN COLD.

"PROSPERITY, YES, BUT FOR WHOM?" THEY ASK SCORNFULLY. "THE NEW JOBS GO TO LITHUANIANS BROUGHT IN FROM OUTSIDE, THE NEW BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BELONG TO NEWLY-ARRIVED LITHUANIANS AND THE NEW PROFITS GO LARGELY TO JEWS WHO CAME IN WITH THEM. MEANWHILE OUR FARMERS, AND THE GERMAN POPULATION GENERALLY, ARE WORSE OFF THAN BEFORE."

ON THE OTHER HAND, LITHUANIANS PRODUCE ETHNIC CHARTS TO SHOW THAT MOST OF THE POPULATION OF MEMEL IS LITHUANIAN ANYWAY. GERMANS RETORT THAT MOST OF THE INHABITANTS OF LITHUANIAN ANCESTRY WHO WERE HERE IN PRE-WAR DAYS FEEL JUST AS STRONGLY GERMAN AS THOSE OF PURELY GERMAN ANCESTRY.



# 10,000 WILL MARCH FOR HITLER TODAY

Soldiers To Display Artillery And Tanks For Leader's 49th Birthday

Goebbels Begins Celebration With Eloquent Praise For Führer

By the Associated Press  
Berlin, April 19—Ten thousand soldiers with artillery and rumbling tanks will parade before Adolf Hitler tomorrow on his forty-ninth birthday. As a prelude to nation-wide celebrations, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels tonight made a broadcast address that was one long parade of tributes to the Führer.

"The highest form of happiness on earth is the capacity to make other people happy," he exclaimed.

"Happiest In Whole World"

"And who has more richly earned such happiness than he, the Führer himself? The unhappiest people that God's sun ever shone on now have become the happiest in the whole wide world.

"What all good Germans always have hoped for and yearned for finally has become a reality under the blessed hand of the Führer—a united people in a great, free and mighty Reich."

The Austrian crisis revealed Hitler in a new light to his closest associates, Goebbels indicated.

Hitler's "Godlike Wrath"

Describing how news of former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's eleventh hour Austrian plebiscite to bolster his regime reached Hitler, Goebbels said "with long strides the Führer paced the room. On his face was mirrored God-like wrath and holy anger. . . . Here we learned to know the Führer in his true greatness."

When German soldiers finally marched into Austria "not one of us was ashamed of his tears," he said, so great was the joy over Hitler's success.

Goebbels closed his birthday eulogy with a prayer to God to "preserve the Führer in health and strength and grant him a blessed hand for years to come.

"We love the Führer. He is the great and timeless symbol of the resurrection of our people. He is to us what he was and will remain to us—our Hitler."

## Hungarian Nazi Leader Reaches Vienna Haven

Vienna, April 19 (P)—Zoltan Boszormenyi, Hungarian Nazi leader, arrived in Vienna today from Budapest, fleeing from a thirty-two-month Hungarian prison sentence.

He crossed the border afoot and reported his presence to the Nazi secret police in Vienna, then took up residence at a third-rate Vienna hotel.

Boszormenyi originally was sentenced to twenty-six months' imprisonment. He served seven months in protective custody pending appeal, which resulted in the increased sentence.

When Budapest police sought to arrest him to impose the prison term they found him gone.

Boszormenyi, with eight alleged confederates, was charged with plotting an armed insurrection for May Day, 1936. He denied the charges.

Witnesses said the object of the plot was to establish a dictatorship, oust the Jews and confiscate property of the wealthy.

## Czechs Smash Windows Holding Nazi Flag

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 19 (P)—Ten persons demonstrated today against display of the Nazi flag in a window of the villa where the German legation counselor, Andor Hencke, lives. They smashed the window. Police arrested several of the demonstrators.

# Hitler Acclaimed on Birthday

Army Parades in Berlin and All Germany Goes Wild With Rejoicing

BERLIN, April 20 (A. P.).—Picked units of the German Army paraded before Adolf Hitler today as all Germany celebrated the Reichsfuehrer's forty-ninth birthday.

Unparalleled scenes of nationwide rejoicing occurred as the German people, still mindful of Hitler's triumphs in accomplishing the Austrian union, acclaimed their leader. For the first time Austrian soldiers marched in the birthday parade in Berlin.

The Fuehrer, wearing the simple brown uniform of a Nazi Storm Trooper, with nothing to indicate his rank as commander-in-chief except the gold oak leaf in his cap, reviewed the parade from a podium before Berlin University's main building.

Show of Military Power.

Apparently the chief purpose of the demonstration was to show Germans and the foreign military attaches that Germany's weapons are formidable. The second half hour of the parade was devoted to displaying motorized weapons of the most deadly sort.

Opposite the Fuehrer's stand was a riot of color. There the military attaches of foreign powers in their multi-colored uniforms were grouped around their ambassadors or ministers. Hugh Wilson, United States Ambassador, was seen there for the first time on such an occasion.

The crowds cheered themselves hoarse. Brief flurries of snow alternated with sunshine.

At fifteen minutes past midnight the Chancellery doors swung open and Hitler stepped out on the balcony to give thanks in a right arm salute to the crowd thundering cheers in the Wilhelmstrasse. The Chancellery was bedecked with thousands of flowers.

Austrian Joyful Reception.

Especially joyful was the celebration in the newly acquired Austria. All cities, towns and villages were profusely beflagged and decorated with "Hitler oak saplings" freshly planted.

Bonfires were to be lighted in the evening on the mountainsides. Gala performances of Wagner operas were billed in Vienna tonight.

Soon after Tuesday midnight the

first official showing of the Olympic games film which Hitler planned to attend and to which all German and Austrian medalists were invited.

In Munich Rudolf Hess, deputy Nazi party leader, was to make the renewal of the oath to the Fuehrer from leading Nazi officials.

Newspapers printed long lists of promotions of army, navy, air force and party officials.

## HITLER IS HAILED ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Speakers In Greater Germany Praise Der Führer As Master Military Genius

Receives All Sorts Of Gifts. Reviews Crack Regiments In Berlin

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 20—Germans of all walks of life showered Adolf Hitler with gifts today as the Reichsfuehrer and the nation celebrated his forty-ninth birthday.

A lion's cub, phonograph records of all official speeches made in connection with the union with Austria, a complete set of all editions in all languages of his book, *Mein Kampf*, were among the presents.

The populations of Germany and Austria, in a state of exaltation since the Austrian crisis began six weeks ago, avidly embraced the occasion to work off their emotions again. Throughout the enlarged German realm the Führer's name was on all lips. Millions of "Heils" acclaimed him.

APR 21 1938

Berlin, Vienna and Munich witnessed spectacular, enthusiastic celebrations.

In schools, labor camps, army barracks, churches, halls of the Storm Troopers and elite guards and government buildings, orators paid tribute to the Führer.

He was hailed as the greatest architect of all time, the master military genius of the age, friend of the poor and oppressed, champion of world peace with honor, comrade of the young people, liberator of Austria, first worker of his people, guardian of German culture—to mention only a few of the epithets applied.

## Reviews Military Parade

At midday Hitler stood for an hour beaming with pride on a platform in front of Berlin University to review a parade of the best divisions of his armed forces amid the plaudits of a multitude.

After the infantry and cavalry came an impressive display of the deadliest motorized weapons, for an apparent purpose of the demonstration was to show Germans and foreign military attaches that Germany's weapons are formidable.

United States Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson was in the group of diplomats and foreign officers opposite the Führer's stand, colorful because of the uniforms.

APR 21 1938

Hitler wore the plain brown uniform of a Storm Trooper, with nothing to indicate his rank as commander in chief but a gold oak leaf in his cap.

In the afternoon he had Max Schmeling, Germany's heavyweight champion, explain to him with the aid of motion pictures how he knocked out Steve Dudas at Hamburg last Saturday.

Guests were asked to wear full evening dress or uniform.

The Reich Chancellery received vast quantities of flowers, birthday offerings.

## Given Ludendorff Portrait

Among less perishable gifts was the five hundred thousandth automobile turned out by the Daimler-Benz Works. William Frick, Minister of the Interior, brought a large oil painting of the late Gen. Erich Ludendorff poring over military maps.

The phonograph records of *Anschluss* speeches came from Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister.

Numerous cradles and baby carriages were given bachelor Hitler for him to dispose of to needy couples visited by the stork.

Hitler's known devotion to art brought many valuable paintings to be added to his private collection, which already has become one of the finest of its kind in Germany.

Vienna was gay with festive decorations. Marines from the Kiel naval base paraded there and received an especially enthusiastic hand.

AT MUNICH RUDOLPH HESS, HITLER'S DEPUTY IN NAZI PARTY MATTERS, UNDERTOOK TO SWEAR IN SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF NEW WARD, COUNTRY, DISTRICT LEADERS AND NEW LOWER OFFICIALS OF SUCH NAZI ORGANIZATIONS AS THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AND THE MOTOR CORPS. THROUGHOUT GERMANY THESE ASPIRANTS TO CAREERS IN PARTY LEADERSHIP SAT IN HALLS AND OTHER PLACES AND REPEATED THE OATH OF FIDELITY TO HITLER THAT HESS PRONOUNCED OVER A NATIONWIDE RADIO HOOKUP. THERE WERE 63,611 OF THEM IN BERLIN ALONE.

DE234PT



# **JEWS IN AUSTRIA FLEEING PROVINCES**

Many Go To Vienna, Seeking Inconspicuousness And Aid From Friends

Two Dozen Reported To Have Taken Refuge On French Tug In Danube

**APR 21 1938**  
Vienna, April 20 (AP)—Hundreds of bewildered Jews from the Burgenland province were on the move in border regions east of here tonight, thankful for a night's shelter wherever they might find it but gloomily apprehensive of the morrow.

One small group of about two dozen was reported to have found refuge aboard a French tugboat in the Danube. Others felt they were temporarily safe on the borderland estate of Prince Elemer Lonyay, at the point where German Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia meet. About one hundred were reported there.

Still others, finding themselves unwelcome in Czechoslovakia or Hungary, were trudging back across the border into Germany.

## **1,500 Flee Province**

Reports from private sources in the Burgenland indicated that about 1,500 Jews have left the province within the past week. About 1,000 of them fled to Vienna. These seemed to fare better on the whole than those who crossed the border—either voluntarily or from Nazi compulsion.

Official information on the subject could not be obtained.

In quarters close to Vienna's officialdom, however, the situation was explained as follows: In Vienna itself the waves of spontaneous anti-Jewish action on the part of youthful Nazi enthusiasts—a feature of the days immediately following the fall of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg—has given way to a more orderly and disciplined procedure on the Berlin model.

## **Hear Of Improvement**

In the Burgenland, however, unauthorized local actions were reported during the past week.

Reports of "improvement" in Vienna, reaching the Burgenland Jews from relatives or acquaintances in the city, therefore, led many of these to seek shelter in the Jewish districts of the metropolis where they would be less

conspicuous and where they could be assisted by friends and relatives.

Others preferred to flee the country entirely and still others were given no choice in the matter, but were escorted to the frontier by Nazi groups, acting "on their own."

Meanwhile, in Vienna many of the radical actions of the first feverish "victory days" have been reversed.

## **Many Shops Returned**

Numerous shops taken out of the hands of Jewish owners weeks ago and put under non-Jewish management have been returned. These establishments eventually may pass into

non-Jewish hands, but German authorities apparently are endeavoring to make the changes gradually and systematically in synchronization with developments in other parts of the Reich.

**APR 21 1938**  
It will be recalled that many thousands of Jews fled to Berlin from provincial cities soon after the Nazis came to power in 1933 for the same reasons that many provincial Austrian Jews are flocking now into Vienna—to find comfort in the company of their own people and to escape the exposed conspicuous position of the small-town Jew in a Nazi country.

**VIENNA, APRIL 20 (AP)—**ABOUT 100 AUSTRIAN JEWS FROM THE PROVINCE OF BURGENLAND HAVE FOUND A REFUGE ON THE ESTATE OF PRINCE ELEMER LONYAY, BORDER TOWN AT THE POINT WHERE GERMAN AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA MEET.

**APR 21 1938**

THE ESTATE LIES IN ALL THREE COUNTRIES. SO LONG AS THE JEWS REMAIN THERE THEY ARE NOT A PRESSING PROBLEM TO ANY OF THE THREE COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

THE PRINCE'S WIFE, PRINCESS STEFANIE, ONCE WAS CROWN PRINCESS OF AUSTRIA, AS CONSORT OF CROWN

**30.24-225**  
MET A TRAGIC DEATH AT PRINCE RUDOLPH, WHO MARRIED THE PRINCESS HATYERLING IN 1889

LAP BERLINS 02195 MATZHOLODB DB 417 P

**BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, APRIL 20 (AP)—**A FRENCH TUGBOAT ON THE DANUBE HAS BECOME THE FLOATING REFUGE OF SOME TWO DOZEN AUSTRIAN JEWS EXPELLED FROM GERMANY AND DENIED ADMITTANCE TO HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

**APR 21 1938**  
THE JEWS "WITHOUT A COUNTRY" WERE TAKEN ABOARD AT THE HUNGARIAN BORDER TOWN OF RAJKA, FLEEING FROM NEWLY NAZIFIED AUSTRIA.

AUTHORITIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED TO PERMIT THE FRENCH BOAT TO REMAIN UNTIL AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED OVER WHAT

TO DO WITH THE PASSENGERS.

REPORTS HERE SAID 51 JEWS FROM THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCE OF BURGENLAND WERE LOADED INTO A RIVER LAUNCH BY STORM TROOPERS APRIL 15 AND SET ASHORE AT THE NEAREST CZECHOSLOVAK POINT.

**21**  
CZECH AUTHORITIES HOUSED THEM TEMPORARILY IN A CAMP HERE AND THEN PUT THEM ACROSS THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE WOMAN WHO WAS ILL AND REMAINED IN A BRATISLAVA HOSPITAL.

OTHERS WHO WANDERED BACK INTO AUSTRIA TUESDAY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LOADED INTO BUSES AT KITTEE ON THE AUSTRIAN SIDE TONIGHT PRESUMABLY FOR EXPULSION AT SOME OTHER POINT.

**30.24-225**



BERLIN, (APRIL 20--AP)--WHAT THE AUSTRIANS NEED IS A GOOD STIFF DOSE OF PRUSSIAN MILITARY TRAINING WAS THE CONSENSUS OF THE BERLIN THROGS WHICH SAW THE HITLER BIRTHDAY PARADE TODAY. THIS TRADITIONAL EVENT WAS OPENED BY AN INFANTRY BATTALION FROM LINZ AND A SHARPSHOOTERS ALPINE COMPANY FROM STYR. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME AUSTRIANS HAD PARTICIPATED. THE PARADE LASTED AN HOUR.

BERLINERS, USED TO THE WORLD'S MOST EXACTING MARCHING, WATCHED IN SILENCE, APPARENTLY HOPING THE AUSTRIANS AS THEY REACHED THE FUERNER'S STAND WOULD SNAP INTO THE FAMOUS GOOSESTEP.

THE AUSTRIANS, HOWEVER, NONCHALANTLY KEPT TO THEIR SOMEWHAT LACKADAISICAL CADENCE.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER CAME THE CRACK BERLIN GUARDS REGIMENT, MAKING THE STREET RESOUND WITH THE THUD, THUD OF THEIR BOOTS.

THEIR ENTHUSIASM WAS SHOWN BY SIX BROKEN DRUMSTICKS LEFT BEHIND THEM.

UK816AES

#### UNDATED HITLER MILESTONES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

POST-WAR MILESTONES IN THE CAREER OF ADOLF HITLER, WHO CELEBRATED HIS 49TH BIRTHDAY WEDNESDAY:

NOV. 9, 1923--HITLER STARTED A NAZI "MARCH ON BERLIN" FROM A MUNICH BEER CELLAR. THE MARCH DIDN'T GET OUTSIDE MUNICH'S CITY LIMITS. LATER ARRESTED, HITLER SERVED EIGHT MONTHS FOR HIS PART IN THE BEER CELLAR PUTSCH.

JAN. 30, 1933--HITLER BECAME GERMANY'S CHANCELLOR AFTER A SLOW BUT STEADY RISE IN WHICH HIS PARTY GAINED 230 OF 460 REICHSTAG SEATS. WITHIN TWO MONTHS THE REICHSTAG GRANTED HIS DEMAND FOR DICTATORIAL POWERS AND HE STARTED BUILDING THE "GREATER GERMANY."

JUNE 30, 1934--SCORES OF NAZI LEADERS AND OTHERS KILLED IN "BLOOD PURGE" OF OPPOSITION TO HITLER FROM WITHIN THE PARTY.

JANUARY 13, 1935--SAAR BASIN TERRITORY, TAKEN FROM GERMANY AFTER THE WORLD WAR, RETURNED TO THE REICH WITH A PLEBISCITE VOTE OF 90.8 PER CENT AS AGAINST 8.8 FOR REMAINING UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONTROL AND .4 FOR ANNEXATION BY FRANCE.

MARCH 7, 1936--GERMAN TROOPS MARCHED INTO RHINELAND TO TAKE UP POSTS ON FRENCH FRONTIER IN DEFIANCE OF LOCARNO PACT AND MILITARY CLAUSES OF VERSAILLES TREATY. HITLER PROCLAIMED REBIRTH OF GERMANY AS A WORLD POWER--NO LONGER A CONQUERED NATION.

FEBRUARY 4, 1938--HITLER TOOK COMMAND OF ALL OF GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES IN A SHAKEUP OF THE CABINET AND THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

MARCH 13, 1938--HITLER JOINED GERMANY TO AUSTRIA AND DEFIED THE WORLD TO PART THEM.

R2617PES

In Vienna, however, dispatches from there said Jews were more

## In Quandary Over Jews on Tug

Czech Foreign Minister Worried Over What to Do About 24 Austrian Exiles.

PRAHA, April 21 (A. P.).--Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta had on his hands today the future of some two dozen homeless Jews, expelled from Austria, denied admittance to Czechoslovakia and Hungary and temporarily sheltered on a French tug.

Mr. Krofta promised to investigate the case following an appeal by the Zionist deputy Angelo Goldstein and the Socialist Ignaz Schultz.

It was reported that fifty-one Jews from the Austrian province of Burgenland were loaded into a launch by Storm Troopers and set ashore on the Czech side of the Danube April 15.

Czech authorities, to whom the exodus of Jews has become a problem since the Nazi annexation of Austria, housed them temporarily and then sent them across the Hungarian frontier.

Some who wandered back into Austria from Hungary were reported loaded into buses, presumably for expulsion at some other point. Others were picked up by the tugboat at Rajka, Hungary. Jews sent food and clothing aboard.

One hundred other Jews were reported temporarily safe on the estate of Prince Elemer Lonyay.

At the Burgenland capital, Eisenstadt, the Ghetto of 2,000 Jews was

hopeful "political Easter peace" made their lot easier. They hoped to be permitted to liquidate their businesses in an orderly manner within a four-year limit set by Air Minister Hermann Wilhelm Goering.

#### Travel Permits Required.

VIENNA, April 21 (A. P.).--Police informed travel agencies today that all non-Aryans, including foreigners, must get official permission before they can leave the country.

The Carinthian Business Men's League announced everybody seeking Government jobs or selling to governmental groups must prove Aryan ancestry.

reported almost deserted. At Graz, Styria, 70 per cent of the Jewish stores were said to have been hurriedly sold to Aryans because of strict anti-Semitic boycotts. Violators of the boycott were forced to carry cardboard signs reading: "This Aryan swine bought in a Jewish store."



# Anonymous Birthday Donor Sends Hitler a Lion Cub

Chancellery Doesn't Know What to Feed the  
Brute—20,000 Socks to Be Passed On

BERLIN, April 21 (AP).—Some one forgot to put a tag on the lion cub Fuehrer Hitler got for his forty-ninth birthday, so he doesn't know whom to thank. The donor also forgot to send a book on feeding and care.

The obvious deduction was that the present came from Field Marshall Goering, No. 2 man and a known lion fancier. But his adjutants and press attaches said no.

At the Reich Chancellery, where they were hurriedly called, when the donor's name was requested and much telephoning from department to department in Hitler's vast office building. But nobody seemed to know who sent the lion.

## Hot Dogs or Milk?

"They might at least have put 'directions for use' into the crate in which the lion was shipped," one Chancellery official muttered. "How are we to know whether he is to have a frankfurter or a bottle of milk?"

The Fuehrer also got enough hand-knitted socks to fit out an army division. There were more than 10,000 pairs to be handed over to social welfare organizations.

Other gifts, presented during yesterday's birthday celebration, included a three-foot birthday cake, a model of the streamlined, four-passenger people's car Hitler wants every German to possess; an ancient Arabian sword belt and a big silver casket from the envoys of Iraq and Bolivia.

## Gets Waltz Records

There were also phonograph records of official speeches on the union with Austria and a complete set of all editions in all languages of his book, "Mein Kampf."

A military parade and tributes by orators throughout the nation were part of the festive day, which wound up last night with first showing of the film of the 1936 Olympic games, which Hitler had opened.

The Fuehrer shook hands warmly with his friend Leni Riefenstahl, thirty-year-old woman leader of the German motion picture industry, who produced the film. The Greek Minister presented her with an olive branch, cut from the sacred grove of Olympia.

## NIGHT LEAD GERMAN

BERLIN, APRIL 21-(AP)-SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION GERMANS ARE GETTING

READY FOR ANOTHER NATIONWIDE OUTBURST OF REJOICING ON MAY DAY WHICH

30.24-227  
"OTTO VON HAPSBURG CERTAINLY WILL NOT GIVE HIMSELF UP VOLUNTARILY. AND THERE ARE PLENTY OF FOREIGN POWERS WHOM HE CAN REMIND NOW WILLINGLY HE HAS PLAYED THEIR GAME IN THE PAST."

IS EMPHASIZED AS A DAY OF JOY FOR WORKERS EVER SINCE THE NAZIS CAME TO POWER FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR TODAY PUBLISHED MAY DAY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

THEY ARE TO SEE THAT CITIZENS DECORATE THEIR HOUSES WITH FRESH GREENERY AND FLAGS AND THAT PLENTY OF LOUDSPEAKERS ARE AVAILABLE IN PUBLIC SQUARES FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MAY 1 BROADCASTS.

WORKERS WILL MARCH FROM FACTORIES TO APPOINTED MEETING PLACES. OFFICE WORKERS WILL ARRIVE IN ORGANIZED GROUPS.

THIS MAY DAY WILL BE BIGGER THAN EVER BECAUSE, WITH AUSTRIA INCORPORATED IN THE GERMAN REALM, THERE IS MORE TO REJOICE ABOUT AND A MUCH BIGGER AREA FOR REJOICING.

SYMBOLIC OF THE AUSTRIAN TRIUMPH IS BERLIN'S MAYPOLE WHICH ARRIVED FROM SALZBURG BY SPECIAL TRAIN. IT IS 130 FEET HIGH--THE HIGHEST EVER SEEN HERE. A SPECIAL TRAIN OF FLAT CARS WAS REQUIRED TO BRING IT FROM AN AUSTRIAN FOREST.

RECAPS

BERLIN, APRIL 21-(AP)-ALTHOUGH THERE IS A WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF ARCHDUKE OTTO VON HAPSBURG, PRETENDER TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE, NAZIS ARE NOT OPENLY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE CHANCES OF GETTING HIM BEHIND BARS.

THE NEWSPAPER HAMBURGER FREIENBLATT ADMITS:

30.24-227  
X 4713  
THE FACT THAT OTTO HAS BEEN CHARGED OFFICIALLY WITH "SUSPICION OF THE CRIME OF HIGH TREASON," HOWEVER, AUTOMATICALLY ACCUSES AS TRAITORS ANY GERMAN CITIZENS WHO ENTER INTO POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS WITH HIM.  
THE WARRANT AGAINST OTTO, THEREFORE, IS A SWORD OVER THE HEADS OF AUSTRIA'S MONARCHISTS--HOWEVER NUMEROUS OR FEW, OR HOWEVER OBSCURE OR INFLUENTIAL THEY MAY BE.  
THE WARRANT WAS BASED ON OTTO'S "APPEAL TO ALL NATIONS" TO HELP "OPPRESSED AUSTRIANS" REGAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE. HE LIVES IN BELGIUM. EXTRADITION WOULD BE NECESSARY IF HE WERE TO BE PROSECUTED.

THE CONFISCATION OF OTTO'S AUSTRIAN PROPERTIES ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MARCH 13 AUSTRO-GERMAN ANSCHLUSS FORESTALLED ANY CHANCE OF HIS USING REVENUES FROM THEM IN ANY ATTEMPT TO UNDO AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION.

THIS PROMPT CONFISCATION WAS CITED BY THE NEWSPAPER BERLINER BOERSENZEITUNG IN ANSWER TO FOREIGN SUGGESTIONS THAT THE WARRANT



OF ARREST WAS ISSUED TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR CONFISCATION. THE WARRANT WAS ISSUED MARCH 29 BY THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT IN VIENNA.

IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT THE HAPSBURG PROPERTIES ORIGINALLY WERE CONFISCATED BY THE POST-WAR AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC AND THAT FORMER CHANCELLOR KURT SCHUSCHNIGG WAS IN THE ACT OF TRYING TO REPAIR THIS DAMAGE TO THE FORMER IMPERIAL FAMILY WHEN ADOLF HITLER'S ARMY INTERRUPTED HIM.

R1027PES

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, APRIL 21.)

BY WADE WERNER

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA - (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) - LITTLE LITHUANIA FACES ANXIOUS DAYS, ELBOWED OMINOUSLY ON THE EAST AND SOUTH BY POWERFUL POLAND AND CROWDED ON THE SOUTHWEST BY STILL MORE POWERFUL GERMANY.

THE POST-WAR REPUBLIC ON THE BALTIC WAS IN DANGER OF BEING SHOVED OFF EUROPE'S MAP ALTOGETHER UNDER A POLISH ULTIMATUM LAST MARCH 19. POLISH TROOPS WERE MASSED ON HER BORDER. IN EAST PRUSSIA GERMANY'S MOTORIZED BATTALIONS WERE POISED FOR A LIGHTNING THRUST INTO PRUSSIA'S WAR-LOST MEMEL, THE 833 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY LITHUANIA TOOK AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

BUT THE KAUNAS GOVERNMENT BOWED TO POLAND AND THE IMMEDIATE THREAT OF WAR VANISHED. THE GLOOM HERE, HOWEVER, WAS INTENSE. SULLEN CROWDS DEMONSTRATED AGAINST POLAND AND OFFICIALS PRIVATELY AGREED THEY WERE RIGHT. THEY JUSTIFIED THEIR COURSE ONLY ON GROUNDS THAT RESISTANCE, WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP, WAS HOPELESS.

POLAND DEMANDED, AND RECEIVED, RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN KAUNAS AND WARSAW. BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION WERE THAT A NEW ERA OF FRIENDSHIP HAD BEGUN.

WHEN A POLISH GENERAL IN OCTOBER, 1920, SEIZED WILNO, THE HISTORIC LITHUANIAN CAPITAL, NATIONAL INDIGNATION WAS INTENSE. BUT

RESISTANCE WAS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE LITHUANIAN SCARCELY HAD ONE REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS. WILNO CONTINUED TO BE POLISH.

SINCE THEN, HOWEVER, THE COUNTRY HAS BUILT UP A SMALL BUT HIGHLY TRAINED ARMY OF ABOUT 20,000 MEN AND AN AUXILIARY FORCE OF 50,000 VOLUNTEERS.

WITH THE GROWTH OF THE ARMY THERE DEVELOPED A NATIONAL DETERMINATION TO RECOVER WILNO. EVERY VARIETY OF EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA AIMED AT THAT.

TO PUT TEETH IN LITHUANIA'S REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE THE POLISH CONQUEST, THE NATION CLOSED THE BORDER AND FOR ALMOST 18 YEARS NOT EVEN A POSTCARD OR A TELEPHONE CALL CROSSED THE LINE. A LONG STRETCH OF RUSTING RAILROAD BETWEEN WILNO AND KAUNAS WAS TORN UP. ROADS CROSSING THE BORDER FELL INTO RUIN.

THEN CAME THE ULTIMATUM DEMANDING THE RESTORATION OF THOSE CONTACTS, ACCEPTANCE OF WHICH NOT ONLY WAS A DEFEAT BUT AN HUMILIATION FOR THE PROUD LITTLE COUNTRY WITH AN ARMY REBUILT IN A PROUD TRADITION.

WHAT DEEPENED THE GLOOM IN SOME QUARTERS WAS THE BELIEF THAT THE ULTIMATUM WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING OF MORE TO COME.

GERMANY, IT WAS POINTED OUT, HAS ANNEXED AUSTRIA AND THE VICTORY OF VIENNA SPEAKS A CLEAR LANGUAGE TO KAUNAS, UNDER WHOSE RULE IS THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS MEMEL DISTRICT.

LITHUANIA IS SMALLER IN AREA THAN WEST VIRGINIA AND HAS FEWER INHABITANTS THAN TENNESSEE. HER PEOPLE, WONDERING "WHAT WILL WE HAVE TO FACE NEXT?" SEE DARK DAYS IN A WORLD WHERE SMALL NATIONS BEGIN TO LOOK LIKE NAKED CHILDREN IN A FOREST OF BAYONETS.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, APRIL 21.)

UX25AES



30.24-229

30.24-229

## Czech Protestants Give Full Support To Cause Of Germans

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 22 (AP). Protestant churches in Czechoslovakia today assured wholehearted support to the cause of Germans within Czech borders.

Pastors of Bohemian and Moravian churches made their stand known in a joint address to Konrad Henlein, Nazi party leader, at the party's annual rally opening tomorrow.

"We stand by the word of Martin Luther," they said, quoting the great religious reformer of the sixteenth century who declared: "Among Germans I was born and them I will serve."

Henlein is scheduled to speak at the rally Sunday and is expected to make an important pronouncement on the autonomy demands of Germans in Czechoslovakia.

JOSEPH BUERCKEL'S OFFICIAL PRESS BUREAU DENIED REPORTS THAT BARON WILHELM EMANUEL VON KETTELER, FORMERLY ASSISTANT TO FRANZ VON PAPEN IN THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN VIENNA, HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE. HOWEVER, IT WAS SAID VON KETTELER'S WHEREABOUTS WAS UNKNOWN. APR 22 1938  
(IN BERLIN AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID VON KETTELER HAD BEEN DISMISSED AND HAD DISAPPEARED AFTER AN INVESTIGATION OF HIS RELATIONS WITH THE SCHUSCHNIGG REGIME IN AUSTRIA HAD RESULTED "DISASTROUSLY" FOR HIM.)

## Lithuania Joins Rush To Recognize Ethiopia

Kaunas, Lithuania, April 22 (AP). Lithuania gave formal recognition today to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. (Lithuania is the twenty-second nation to recognize Ethiopia as part of the Italian Empire.)

the same Vienna cell formerly occupied by Nazis, whom he hanged.

The charge could not be learned. His plea to the prosecuting attorney after his arrest, however, was reported to have been that "it was all done in line of duty." During the period covered by the Vienna Socialist rising of

VIENNA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--A NAZI DECREE HAS ABOLISHED THE PRACTICES MOST HATED BY SHOPPERS IN AUSTRIA--THE LACK OF FIXED PRICES AND THE CUSTOM OF CHARGING ALL THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR.

BUT MAKING CHANGE HAS BECOME THE KNOTTIEST PROBLEM ARISING FROM THE AUSTRIAN-GERMAN ANSCHLUSS.

YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THE DIFFICULTY IF YOU IMAGINE GIVING AN AMERICAN DOLLAR FOR A 15-CENT PACKAGE OF CIGARETTES AND RECEIVING IN CHANGE, IN AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MONEY, A DIME, QUARTER, SIXPENCE, SHILLING, THREEPENCE, PENNY, HALFPENNY AND FOUR FARTHING.

SIMILARLY, YOU GIVE AN AUSTRIAN FIVE-SCHILLING PIECE FOR CIGARETTES COSTING 1.50 SCHILLINGS AND GET BACK CHANGE IN FOUR KINDS OF AUSTRIAN COINS AND FOUR GERMAN COINS. MOST AUSTRIANS CARRY AN ELABORATE CONVERSION TABLE FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CURRENCY. IF THEY DON'T TRUST THE SHOPKEEPER, THEY SPEND MANY MINUTES RECOUNTING THEIR CHANGE.

THE GERMAN MARK IS DRIVING THE AUSTRIAN SCHILLING OUT OF CIRCULATION.

APR 22 1938  
IN AN EFFORT TO APPEASE GERMANS WHO LONG HAVE PROTESTED REPEATED POSTPONEMENTS OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO BEGIN FORTHWITH PREPARATIONS FOR THESE ELECTIONS IN 11,000 COMMUNITIES. THEY INCLUDED MANY WHERE THE POPULATION WAS PREDOMINATELY GERMAN. PRAHA WILL VOTE ON MAY 22 AND THE REST OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN MAY 29 AND JUNE 6.

APR 22 1938  
LANG HAD A HABIT OF CARVING THE NAME AND DATE OF EACH HANGING ON THE CRUDE GALLOW--A POST WITH A HOOK IN IT--USED FOR EXECUTIONS. THE NEWSPAPER WELTBLETT REPORTED THAT AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE FLED THE COUNTRY ARE TWO CONSIDERED AMONG AUSTRIA'S WEALTHIEST MEN, THE MUNITIONS MAGNATE FRITZ MANDEL AND BARON ALFONS (CORRECT) ROTHSCHILD.

## Executioner's Arrest Reported In Vienna

Hangman Who Killed Twelve Nazis Is Seized By German Secret Police

Vienna, April 22 (AP)--An authoritative source said today that Johann Lang, who was the Government hangman under the Schuschnigg and previous regimes, was a prisoner in

February, 1934, and the Nazi putsch in July, Lang executed twelve Nazis and nine Socialists.

The newspaper, Weltblatt reported that among those who have fled the country are two considered among Austria's wealthiest men, the munitions magnate, Fritz Mandl, and Baron Alfons Rothschild. It was announced officially that the secret police had confiscated Rothschild's properties.



WHEN THE GOVERNMENT POSTAL SAVINGS INSTITUTION CHANGED ITS ACCOUNTS FROM SCHILLINGS TO MARKS, THE 1,300 EMPLOYEES SPENT AN ENTIRE DAY FIGURING THE VALUE IN GERMAN MONEY OF 125,000 CHECKING ACCOUNTS, 345,000 SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND 6,000 ACCOUNTS IN STOCKS.

VIENNA--FIRST ADD PRICES. X X X ACCOUNTS IN STOCKS.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BANKING ACCOUNTS ARE STRICTLY SUPERVISED. THERE IS, NEVERTHELESS, SOME SMUGGLING OF MONEY. NEWSPAPERS REPORTED, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT AN INDUSTRIALIST TRIED TO TAKE 600,000 SCHILLINGS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY HIDING THE MONEY IN A PLASTER CAST HE HAD PUT ON HIS ARM, PRETENDING IT WAS BROKEN.

BUT, WITHIN A MONTH AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF NAZI OFFICIALS FROM BERLIN, SHOPPING PRACTICES WERE VASTLY CHANGED. <sup>ADD 24-1938</sup> FOR INSTANCE:

GROCCERS MUST MARK GOODS WITH CLEAR PRICE TAGS; INNKEEPERS MUST POST SCHEDULES OF ALL PRICES; CUSTOMERS MAY WEIGH GOODS AFTER THE STOREKEEPER HAS WEIGHED THEM; ARTICLES IN SHOW WINDOWS MUST CARRY PRICE TAGS.

THE REICHSCOMMISSIONER FOR PRICES FORBODE THE RAISING OF PRICES FOR ANY KIND OF COMMODITY, ESPECIALLY EVERY DAY NECESSITIES SUCH AS FOOD. BARGAINING--A UNIVERSAL CUSTOM PREVIOUSLY IN VIENNA, EVEN IN THE MOST EXCLUSIVE SHOPS--WAS OUTLAWED.

IT WAS ALSO FORBIDDEN TO LOWER QUALITY TO EVADE THIS REGULATION WHICH STIPULATES PENALTIES OF FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT OR UNLIMITED FINES.

THE NEW NAZI OFFICIALS FROM BERLIN SAID THEY FOUND PRICES IN VIENNA HIGHER THAN IN GERMANY.

THEY COMPLAINED PARTICULARLY ABOUT STREET CAR FARES, ABOUT SEVEN CENTS; POSTAL RATES, ABOUT 12 CENTS FOR MOST LETTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES; SOME ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, COFFEE, THEATER SEATS AND HOTEL RATES.

BUT THEY LIKED THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY IN ALMOST UNLIMITED QUANTITY WHAT LONG HAVE BEEN LUXURIES IN GERMANY: BUTTER, ORANGES, WHIPPED CREAM, TOMATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES, PURE WOOL AND PURE SILK APPAREL, REAL COLD CREAM, FRENCH SOAPS AND OTHER IMPORTED PRODUCTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, <sup>ADD 24-1938</sup> APRIL 1938--*Moved April 21*)

(ADVANCE)..VIENNA..(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--  
REORGANIZATION IS THE NAZI WATCHWORD FOR THE FORMER AUSTRIAN ARMY AND CIVIL OFFICIALDOM.

INFANTRY, AVIATION, GLIDER CLUBS, POLICE, MOBILE UNITS, THE DANUBIAN FLOTILLA, THE ELITE GUARDS AND SEMI-MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS ALREADY HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE SWEEPING MILITARY CHANGES.

MUCH THE SAME THING HAS BEEN GOING ON AS REGARDS CIVIL AUTHORITY. AUSTRIA'S IDES OF MARCH TUMBLED FORMER CHANCELLOR KURT VON SCHUSCHNIGG INTO OBSCURITY AND CATAPULTED DR. ARTHUR SEYSZ-INQUART INTO THE CHANCELLERY--BUT NOT FOR LONG.

SCHUSCHNIGG REMAINED IN OBSCURITY EXCEPT FOR NAME-CALLING BY SPEAKERS AND NEWSPAPERS--"JUDAS," A "TRAITOR" AND A "TYRANT" ARE SOME OF THE NAMES. SEYSZ-INQUART, WHO ASKED THAT GERMAN TROOPS BE SENT INTO AUSTRIA, ALSO HAS ALL BUT PASSED FROM THE PUBLIC EYE.

SEYSZ-INQUART PAVED THE WAY FOR ADOLF HITLER'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY, THEN HE WAS REDUCED TO THE POSITION OF GOVERNOR OF AUSTRIA, MERELY A GERMAN PROVINCE. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE MENTION OF HIM SINCE.



WHEN THE NAZIS ENTERED AUSTRIA THEY CHANGED THE KEY GOVERNMENT POSITION<sup>S</sup>. MINISTERIAL RANK BECAME MOSTLY A NAME. ONE CABINET OFFICER AFTER ANOTHER TURNED OVER HIS AFFAIRS TO HIS SUPERIOR IN BERLIN.

THOUSANDS OF CIVIL SERVANTS--POSTAL OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT FUNCTIONARIES, INSPECTORS AND WORKERS IN THE UNCOUNTED BRANCHES OF FEDERAL AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS--PLEDGED THEIR LOYALTY TO THE NEW REGIME AND WENT BACK TO WORK.

AMONG MINOR OFFICIALS DUE FOR TRANSFER TO OTHER JOBS OR DISMISSAL ARE CUSTOMS AND PASSPORT OFFICERS. ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO END ENTIRELY THE "CUSTOMS AND CURRENCY" BORDER BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE REST OF GERMANY.

IT IS INTENDED ALSO THAT PASSPORTS FOR TRAVEL OVER THE BORDER WILL BECOME UNNECESSARY. TRAVELERS FROM GERMANY STILL MUST HAVE AUSTRIAN VISAS BUT THIS AND SIMILAR DETAILS, OFFICIALS SAY, WILL BE IRONED OUT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE MERGER OF THE AUSTRIAN INTO THE GERMAN ARMY WAS EFFECTED APRIL 1 AND GROUP COMMAND FIVE, OF VIENNA, WAS COMBINED WITH THE 17TH ARMY CORPS (VIENNA) AND THE 18TH CORPS (SALZBURG). GENERAL OF INFANTRY WILHELM LIST WAS PLACED IN COMMAND.

SUBSEQUENTLY THE EIGHTH ARMY WHICH MARCHED INTO AUSTRIA AS THE NAZIS TOOK CONTROL WAS MOSTLY WITHDRAWN.

FORMER AUSTRIAN REGIMENTS BEARING THE NAMES OF THE LATE CHANCELLOR ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS AND FORMER CHANCELLOR KARL VAUGOIN WERE RENAMED. SOLDIERS WHO WERE ACTIVE IN THE NAZI CAUSE IN AUSTRIA BETWEEN 1933 AND 1938 WERE ASKED TO REPORT TO HEADQUARTERS.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED WORK WOULD SOON BE STARTED ON BARRACKS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THE AIR BRANCH WAS REORGANIZED AS OF APRIL 1 AND NOW EMBRACES THE THREE AIR FORCE GROUPS, EAST, WEST AND SOUTH. THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE WAS TO ACHIEVE GREATER CLARITY AND CONCENTRATION.

THE QUESTION OF CIVIL AVIATION, IN AUSTRIA AS IN GERMANY, IS BEING STUDIED BY THE GENERAL AVIATION DEPARTMENT IN BERLIN.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 23).

## Drive Against Viennese Jews Is Intensified On Nazi Orders

Shopkeepers Forced To Picket Own Stores—One Faints Twice, Revived, Made To Carry On

[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, April 23—Jews in Vienna leading coffee shop were smeared with were forced today to picket their own three-foot red letters "Jew."

Jewish shopkeepers were made to hold upward at arm's length signs reading "Don't buy from Jews."

In some instances they remained in this position forty minutes or longer.

Draped about the necks of persons found in Jewish establishments were placards proclaiming:

"This stupid, common person still purchases at Jewish stores."

Hundreds of S. A. (Brown Shirt) Hitler Youth directed the mass anti-Jewish boycott while German officials began a purge of the famed Austrian National Library.

### Books To Be Burned

The chief librarian was supplied with a list of proscribed "non-Aryan" works to be removed and burned from the 1,200,000 volumes in the magnificent collection.

Officials seeking books outlawed by the Nazis visited a private Viennese collection.

Public bookshops already have conducted their own purge. Destroyed or

relegated to cellars were the works of Thomas Mann, Stefan Zweig, Jacob Wasserman, Vicki Baum and others.

In the picketing of Jewish stores, Nazis put up signs, warning, "Aryans, do not buy from Jews." Windows of a

### Faints, Revived, Carries On

One aged man, forced to hold aloft an anti-Jewish placard, fainted twice. He was revived by cold water thrown into his face, then made to carry on again.

Patrons in some stores were made to sign the establishments after closing hours.

Store owners told police they were prevented from enforcing the 7 P. M. closing regulations by Nazi pickets. They thereupon were threatened with arrest and a fine.

Meanwhile, it was announced two of Max Reinhardt's fixtures at the Salzburg festival would be eliminated this season.

Goethe's "Egmont" will replace "Faust," and some mediæval morality

plays will be substituted for "Every Man."

In their brief weeks of domination the Nazis have nearly finished their task of purging Austrian music and theaters of "non-German" and "Jewish" influences.

### New Theater Managers

Playhouses have new managers. Their programs are designed to create "National Socialist points of view," and to "instruct the people in good German literature."

Political developments seemed to kill a desire for entertainment. Some Jewish-run theaters were temporarily closed.

Jewish impresarios could do no

business. Jewish actors and singers—there were many in Vienna—lost their positions overnight.

Foreign music students, among them a number of Americans, seemed to have stopped their lessons. They gave as the reasons that their professors were non-Aryans, and, therefore, had no opportunity to obtain engagements in the Vienna Opera for them, or that the political situation ended the feeling of security they needed.

## NAZIS START PURGE OF AUSTRIAN LIBRARY

Compile List Of Banned Books  
Among One Of World's  
Best Collections

[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, April 23—Austria's Nazi chieftains today started a purge of proscribed "non-Aryan" volumes in the Austrian National Library, ranked among the world's finest.

Lists were sent to the chief librarian of books to be removed and burned from among the 1,200,000 volumes housed in the magnificent Hofburg.

It was not disclosed what books were designated. Thousands of ancient Papyrus works and manuscripts are in the library. A private Viennese collection also was visited by Nazi officials.

Public bookshops had their own purge two weeks ago when the works of Thomas Mann, Stefan Zweig, Jacob Wassermann, Vicki Baum and many others vanished.

Meanwhile a new barrage of press attacks was laid down against the regime of former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg denouncing the "close contact of these profiteering Jews" with the old regime.

Desider Friedmann, president of the Jewish Community, arrived in Vienna from Dachau and was arrested because "it was a mistake to let him loose," press bureau officials said.



THE SAME OFFICIALS EXPRESSED DOUBT SCHUSCHITZG,  
STILL UNDER GUARD IN VIENNA, WOULD EVER FACE A TRIAL WHICH  
SOME SOURCES HAD PREDICTED WOULD BE HELD NEXT FALL TO PUNISH  
THE LAST INDEPENDENT CHANCELLOR FOR HIS OPPOSITION TO NAZISM.  
"HE MOST PROBABLY WILL NOT BE TRIED, ALTHOUGH ONLY  
HITLER CAN DECIDE," THEY SAID.

**Baron Rothschild Loses  
3 Big Austrian Estates**  
Court Decides He Had Forfeited  
The Property When He  
Fled Country  
Vienna, April 23 (AP)—Baron Alfons  
Rothschild, considered among Austrian  
Germany's wealthiest men, today lost  
three big estates in proceedings before  
a court in Gmünd, Lower Austria.  
The court decided that the Baron,  
reported to have fled the country, had  
forfeited the property. It held that the  
estates at Waldhofen, An der Donau,  
Steinbach and Landau, had "become  
property of the Reich to repay dam-  
ages Rothschild inflicted on the former  
Austrian state treasury."  
The court named Albrecht Alberti,  
a lawyer, as trustee.

**600 Planes, Berlin Hears**  
Berlin, April 23 (AP)—Berlin news-  
papers today had dispatches from War-  
saw, Budapest and Bucharest variously  
reporting that 300 Soviet Russian  
bombing planes were flying to Czecho-  
slovakia, and that 300 Soviet planes  
had been delivered to Czechoslovakia.  
In Praha authoritative quarters de-  
nied the reports, and pointed out that  
previous reports that many Soviet air  
fields were being constructed in  
Czechoslovakia had been proven base-  
less.

**SUDETEN GERMANS  
DEMAND EQUALITY**  
Congress Of Leaders In  
Czechoslovakia Reject Mi-  
nority Status

**Important Declaration On  
Autonomy Due By Hen-  
lein Today**  
[By the Associated Press]  
Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, April  
23—A congress of Nazi Sudeten Ger-  
man leaders met behind closed doors  
here today and cheered demands for  
equality of this nation's 3,500,000 Ger-  
mans with the Czechs.  
The meeting was expected to cul-  
minate tomorrow in an important  
declaration by Konrad Henlein,  
Czech-German leader, voicing a de-  
mand for autonomy.  
Deputy Ernst Kundt, Parliamentary  
floor leader for the Sudeten German  
party, paved the way for such a de-  
mand by telling the congress today:  
"We reject the idea of a minority  
status. We want our position to be ex-  
actly the same as that of the Czech  
nation."

**Refers To Hitler**  
He closed menacingly with an im-  
plied reference to Adolf Hitler, who  
has promised protection to Germans  
beyond Germany's borders.  
"We belong to a great nation which  
is led by a great man," he said. "It  
has recovered its inner strength and  
confidence."  
The convention closely resembled  
similar Nazi performances in Germany,  
with shouts of "Heil," snappy salutes  
and clicking of heels. The only excep-  
tion was that the Nazi swastika was  
replaced by the letters S. D. P. (Sude-  
ten Deutsche Partei) on a spadelike  
field of white on a background of red.  
Czech officialdom watched the out-  
come of the meeting closely, since it  
came in the midst of a barrage of anti-  
Czech propaganda in newspapers in  
neighboring countries—Germany, Po-  
land and Hungary.

**Reviews Unity Movement**  
Henlein's representative, deputy  
Karl Hermann Frank, opened today's  
session with a speech reviewing the  
Austrian-German union and the  
united German movement in Czecho-  
slovakia.  
He was followed by Kundt, who, in  
voicing a demand for autonomy, de-  
clared that Premier Milan Hodza's  
proposed grant of additional minority  
rights to Germans in Czechoslovakia  
was wholly inadequate.  
Later Henlein himself appeared  
briefly, to be greeted by wild cheering.  
Czechoslovakia's 186,000 Jews, espe-  
cially those living in Sudeten German  
sections, watched with special anxiety.  
If the Germans are granted autonomy,  
it is taken for granted they will apply  
anti-Jewish measures in all communi-  
ties under their control.  
Jews in such communities already  
are feeling the effect of a "silent" boy-  
cott against their businesses.

**CZECHOSLOVAK  
REGIME ORDERS  
FEARED VOTING**  
Sets First Election For  
May 22 In Areas Pre-  
dominantly German  
Enters Period Of Crucial  
Testing As "Easter

**Peace" Nears End**  
[By the Associated Press]  
Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 23—  
The political "Easter peace" neared  
its end today and Czechoslovakia  
entered a period of crucial testing.  
Responding to agitation among  
minority groups, especially by Kon-  
rad Henlein's Nazi party among 3,500,-  
000 Sudeten Germans, the Govern-  
ment yesterday announced long-post-  
poned communal elections would be  
held.  
Elections will begin May 22 in  
11,000 out of 15,000 communes, in-  
cluding many where the population  
is predominantly German.  
On June 12 similar elections will be  
held in Slovak and Carpathian dis-  
tricts. Elections in 4,000 precincts with  
purely Czech populations do not fall  
due for some time.

Czech political circles viewed with  
some apprehension the meeting of  
Henlein's party tomorrow at Karlsbad.  
Henlein and his subleaders were ex-  
pected to come out clearly with their  
program and demands upon the  
Czechoslovak Government for a large  
degree of autonomy.  
Deputies of the various Czech parties  
considered running on a combined list.  
Practically all Germans are united  
under Henlein.

**Protestants Back Henlein**  
Henlein's party had more  
support yesterday when the Protestant  
churches in Czechoslovakia pledged  
him their unswerving loyalty.  
Protestantism in Czechoslovakia,  
however, is confined almost entirely  
to a small number of German dis-  
tricts. In 1930, Catholics in Czecho-  
slovakia were listed at 10,831,000,  
Protestants at 1,129,000, the rest of the  
15,000,000 being divided among other  
groups.  
Protestant pastors quoted Martin  
Luther, who said: "Among Germans  
I was born and them I will serve."  
The weak German Social Democratic  
party was the only other German  
group expected to enter candidates.

**Czechoslovakia Buys  
Planes From Russia**  
Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 23 (AP)—  
Authoritative sources said five bomb-  
ers bought by the Czechoslovak army  
from Soviet Russia were forced down  
today at Jassy, Rumania, by bad  
weather.  
The planes, flown by Czech pilots,  
were en route here.  
This was disclosed in explanation of  
reports abroad that 300 Soviet bombers  
had flown over Rumania. These re-  
ports were described as "completely  
invented."

THE WEAK GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WAS THE ONLY  
GROUP EXPECTED TO ENTER CANDIDATES BESIDES THE HENLEIN AND  
COMBINED CZECH PARTIES.  
MEANWHILE, THE COMING ELECTIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WERE  
THE MAIN TOPIC IN THE NEWSPAPERS OF GREATER GERMANY. THEIR UNIFORM  
DEMAND WAS FOR AUTONOMY FOR THE GERMAN POPULATION.  
LUXEMBOURG, APRIL 23—(AP)—A PROMISE THAT GERMANY  
WOULD RESPECT THE INDEPENDENCE OF LUXEMBOURG, TIMMY DUCH LYING  
BETWEEN GERMANY AND BELGIUM, WAS GIVEN TODAY BY GERMAN MINISTER  
VON RADDOVITZ, SPEAKING AT THE LUXEMBOURG GASTRONOMIC EXPOSITION.  
VON RADDOVITZ SAID AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION TO THAT  
EFFECT WOULD BE FORTHCOMING SHORTLY FROM BERLIN.



(ADVANCE) VIENNA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--"EVEN THE APPEARANCE OF VIENNA HAS BEEN CHANGED BY GERMANY'S ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA," SAID AN OLD-TIMER IN THESE PARTS.

HE THOUGHT OF THE BRIGHT FLAGS THAT DRAPE THE OTHERWISE DRAB BUILDINGS, THE ALMOST CONSTANT MARCHING IN THE STREETS, THE PRESENCE OF THOUSANDS IN UNIFORMS, THE RED-COVERED NAZI PYLONS THAT OBSCURE THIS VISTA OR THAT.

HE MENTIONED THE INCREASE IN TRAFFIC THAT HEIGHTENS SLUGGISH VIENNA'S TEMPO, THE ELECTRIC SIGNS--BIGGER AND BRIGHTER THAN VIENNA HAD EVER KNOWN--REMINDING THE PEOPLE OF "EIN VOLK EIN REICH EIN FUEHRER".

HE POINTED OUT THE NAZI ARMBANDS, SWASTIKA EMBLEMS, CROWDS BEFORE CLOTHING STORES, BUYING AND HORDING BEFORE THE SUPPLY OF COATS, WOOL AND SILK GIVES OUT.

AND MANY, MANY MORE ITEMS, WHICH SHOW HOW THOROUGHLY AND VIGOROUSLY THE PROCESS OF NAZIFICATION HAS GONE FORWARD IN ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS:

CAFES THAT HAVE CHANGED THEIR NAMES TO "BERLIN" AND "BERCHTESGADEN" TO REMOVE ANY POSSIBLE PREVIOUS "TAINT"; THE ROUND OF SPEECHES AND MASS-MEETING; BOOK STORES WHOSE WINDOWS BEFORE HAD A WIDE INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY, BUT WHICH NOW DISPLAY ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY THE BOOKS OF NAZI LEADERS; THE UNIFORMITY OF AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPERS, BUT THEIR MUCH GREATER NEATNESS UNDER COMMISSARS FROM BERLIN; THE DECLINING PATRONAGE OF COFFEE HOUSES, THE FOCUS OF VIENNA SOCIAL LIFE;

THE DIZZING EXPERIENCE OF GETTING CHANGE IN GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN COINS; THE LACK OF "INTERESTING AMERICAN FILMS" IN THE CINEMAS THAT NOW SHOW MOSTLY NONE-TOO-NEW REICHSGERMAN PICTURES; THE COMPARATIVE LACK OF JOKES--AND THE VIENNESE BEFORE USED TO MAKE JOKES ABOUT EVERYTHING, EVEN THEIR OWN HABIT OF GRUELING.

DIVORCE LAWYERS HAVE THEIR HANDS FULL ARRANGING THE FUTURES OF ARYAN AND NON-ARYAN MATES.

FUNCTIONARIES ARE BONYING GERMAN LAW.

PICTURES OF ADOLF HITLER ARE EVERYWHERE.

MOSTLY, IT'S ONLY THE GERMAN VISITORS WHO PATRONIZE THE NEW-WINE FESTIVALS IN SUBURBAN GRINZING AND SIEVERING NOW.

REPORTS AND RUMORS MULTIPLY LIKE RABBITS, EVEN MORE THAN BEFORE.

VIENNA WAS FOR YEARS A CENTER OF INTERNATIONAL GOSSIP, RUMOR-MONGERING, AND ESPIONAGE.

NEW ORDERS APPEAR IN ALMOST EVERY NEWSPAPER EDITION.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IS INCREASING, BUT HOME LIFE IS DIMINISHING BECAUSE OF TOO MANY THINGS FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY TO DO.

AUSTRIAN NAZIS ARE TRYING HARD TO GET THE GOOD JOBS NOW BEING CREATED. OFTEN THEY FIND NAZIS FROM GERMANY ARE GETTING THEM.

POLICEMEN DON'T SEEM SO POLITE AND FRIENDLY AS THEY USED TO BE.

AN UNCOUNTABLE NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS--AMERICANS AND BRITISH, MOSTLY--ARE BEGINNING TO THINK OF THEMSELVES AS SCARLET PIMPERNELS IN MINIATURE. ONE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR SAYS HE HAS HELPED SIX JEWS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

YOU HEAR IT EVERYWHERE:

"YOU ARE AN AMERICAN. THANK GOD FOR THAT!"

EVERY FOREIGNER GETS A NUMBER OF CALLS EVERY DAY, OFTEN FROM COMPARATIVE STRANGERS, WHO WANT ADVICE OR HELP IN LEAVING.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AND CONSULATE ARE WORKING OVERTIME TO TAKE CARE OF THE THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF APPLICATIONS FOR VISAS AND ADVICE.



**TOURISTS GET A MASS OF CONFLICTING INFORMATION. SOME ENTERED AUSTRIA WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY, ONLY TO DISCOVER THAT AFTER THE NAZI ADVENT THEY CAN TAKE ONLY A FEW MARKS OUT WITH THEM FROM THE COUNTRY THAT HAS BECOME GERMANY.**

(END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS OF APRIL 24. MOVED APRIL 17).

## Czech Nazis Demand Link To Germany

**Henlein Wants Autonomy in 8-Point Program Offered to Prague at Sudeten Party Meeting**

**Would End French and Soviet Treaties**

**Hungarians Also Clamor for Pact Revision, Urge Breaking Up of Czechoslovakia for Minorities**

By The Associated Press

KARLOVY VARY (Carlsbad), Czechoslovakia, April 24.—Konrad Henlein today demanded autonomy for this country's 3,500,000 Germans, and declared there must be closer relations with Nazi Germany before there could be peace in Czechoslovakia.

Henlein, chief of the Sudeten (Nazi) German party, was known to have conferred at Berlin with Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering and other German Nazi chieftains before making his demands at the Sudeten party congress here. Many observers accordingly believed the weight of the German government was behind Henlein's announced program, which placed first emphasis on a rapprochement with Czechoslovakia's encircling German neighbor.

Henlein asked "revision of the erroneous Czech conception of history" to end alleged teaching of hatred for Germany, an end of the concept that the Czechs form a bulwark against German pressure to the east and "revision of the foreign policy whereby the state, up to now, has lined up in the ranks of Ger-

many's enemies."

This latter point was interpreted authoritatively as a demand that Czechoslovakia give up her alliances with Soviet Russia and France.

Listing eight demands which he said must be fulfilled, Henlein concluded with a warning:

"We desire neither civil war nor foreign war—but we cannot longer tolerate conditions which to us are a kind of war in the midst of peace." Henlein's demands were:

Complete equality of status for the Sudeten Germans and the Czechs. Recognition of those Germans as a corporative group.

Definition and recognition of German districts.

Autonomous administration of such districts in all departments of public life in so far as the German groups are affected.

Legal protection for Germans dwelling in the Sudeten German districts.

Removal of "injustices" the Germans have undergone since 1918 and compensation for any damage.

Recognition and execution of the principle, "German officials for German districts."

Complete liberty for Germans to profess German "volksstum" (nationality) and German "weltanschauung" (world outlook).

The importance of the eighth point was that concession of it by the Prague government would constitute a definite pledge of official recognition of Nazism in Czechoslovakia.

The congress announced membership in the Sudeten party had risen from 560,000 to 800,000 since Germany's annexation of Austria on March 12.

Henlein declared that unless his demands were met the German minority would not consent to remain part of the state, "into which we were incorporated against our will."

"War in Midst of Peace"

"We Germans will continue to regard ourselves as oppressed so long as we are not free to do whatever the Czechs may do," he declared.

Henlein's declaration that his followers wouldn't tolerate "a kind of war in the midst of peace" was em-

phasized by Franz Koellner, Sudeten party member of the Czechoslovak Parliament and chief of 75,000 district functionaries of the party. Koellner declared his men were "standing behind Henlein in iron discipline, and awaiting the command of their leader."

If the Sudeten demands were met by the Czech government, there would be German self-government on Nazi principles in a narrow strip of continuous territory encircling Czechoslovakia's western and northern frontiers bordering Germany.

About 2,500,000 of the 3,500,000 Germans in Czech territory live in that area. There would be isolated sections of German self-government in other areas, notably around Igau, Bratislava (Pressburg) and Oderburg.

Roughly, one-sixth of Czechoslovakia would come under German local administration, while in national affairs Germans would get about one-fourth of the jobs.

**Magyars Demand Treaty Revision**

BUDAPEST, April 24 (AP).—Twenty thousand persons demanded dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, at a spirited session here today of the Hungarian Revision League. The League, sponsoring its first legally-

admitted meeting since 1933, adopted a resolution which stated it was "in a position for changing the Treaty of the Trianon."

"The Hungarian society solemnly swears not to rest until this sacred aim has been fulfilled," the resolution said. It ended: "So help us God."

(The Treaty of the Trianon between the allied and associated powers in the World War and Hungary, was signed June 4, 1920. It defined in general terms the boundaries of Hungary with Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia and Rumania, authorized Hungary to maintain an army of 35,000 and included financial, economic and other territorial clauses).

Only a fraction of the treaty revision enthusiasts could be accommodated in the Redouten Hall on the Danube. Thousands had to gather about loudspeakers scattered along the embankment.

**"Bridge for Bolshevism"**

High points of the resolution included:

"Czech politicians, with falsified maps and forged statistical data,

obtained Upper Hungary from the great powers at the peace conference. . . .

"The Magyar, German and Polish populations lack even the elementary rights granted by the treaty. . . .

"Czechoslovakia is a bridge permitting Russian bolshevism to enter Europe. . . .

"Upper Hungary should be treated according to the principle of self-determination."

Speeches were made by Count Josef Takache-Tholvey, war veterans' president; Francis Herczeg, president of the revision league, and several members of Parliament.

Police were watchful, but there were no disorders.

**700,000 Magyars in Czechoslovakia**

Czechoslovakia was carved out of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1918. Slovakia was the principal territory lost by Hungary. It has an area of 18,921 square miles in Czechoslovakia's total area of 54,244 square miles.

Minorities in Czechoslovakia's population include approximately 700,000 Hungarians, 80,000 Poles and 3,500,000 Germans.

**Praha Unfavorably Impressed**

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 24 (AP).—Political circles were unfavorably impressed today by Nazi Chieftain Konrad Henlein's speech at Karlovy Vary demanding autonomy for Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Germans.

They pointed out that Nazification of German districts in Czechoslovakia would not only be unconstitutional, but would subject Jews and Socialists residing in them to Nazi "despotism."

**Austrian Colleges Limit**

**Top 100 Jewish Students**

**Decree Allows 2 Per Cent of Full Enrollment**

VIENNA, April 24 (AP).—The Ministry of Education announced today that the number of Austrian Jewish students at Austrian universities would be limited, in future, to 2 per cent of the total enrollment.

Of recent months, 33 per cent of the students in the medical college of Vienna University, for example, have been Jews. For the university as a whole, the percentage has been 19.42.

[The Jews in Austria constitute about 3 per cent of the population.—Ed.]

**College Would Buy Books**  
Williamstown, Mass., April 24 (AP).—A student group at Williams College offered tonight to purchase all non-Aryan books in the Vienna National Library which Germany may order to be destroyed.

## CZECHS MINIMIZE HENLEIN DEMANDS

**Autonomy Demand Address Declared To Be More Of An "Election Speech"**

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 25.—A demand for self-government under Nazi principles for the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans, most of them living in a narrow border contiguous to greater Germany, faced the Czechoslovak Government today.

It was not expected either the Government or the Sudeten German party would come down to concrete discussions of Party Leader Konrad Henlein's program until after the elections of 1,000 communes beginning May 22.

**Cabinet Meeting**

meeting today of the political leaders of the Cabinet—members of the Government representing political parties—was expected to discuss Henlein's speech, made at a party congress at Karlovy Vary yesterday.

A spokesman for Premier Milan Hodza referred to Henlein's address as an "election speech" demanding more than Henlein expects.

He shrugged his shoulders when asked if Nazism and democracy could be maintained within the same state.

Political leaders pointed out Nazification of the German districts would

subject Jews and Socialists residing there to Nazi "despotism."

**Forming Federation**

The Henlein party for several weeks has been in close touch with other minorities in Czechoslovakia, forming a loose federation for purposes of advancing minority action in Parliament.

In its relations with the Polish minority, it has become known to the Czech Government that the Henlein party has been in touch with the Polish Legation in Praha.

The Government also thought it unlikely his men had been in touch with Hungarian revisionists, observers pointing out that in recent weeks there had been a concentric attack on Czechoslovakia, not only in the German press but also in that of Hungary

and Poland.

**Conferred With Goering**

Henlein was known to have conferred in Berlin with Field Marshal Goering before he made his speech yesterday, and it was believed the influence of the German Government was behind his demands.

He declared there must be "revision of the (Czechoslovak) foreign policy whereby the state up to now has lined up in the ranks of Germany's enemies"—a reference authoritatively interpreted as demanding that Czechoslovakia sever her alliances with France and Soviet Russia.

**"Complete Equality"**

Unless the Germans receive autonomy and complete equality with Czechs, he warned, his minority would not consent to remain a part of the Czechoslovak state "into which we were incorporated against our will."

Were Henlein's demands granted, about one-sixth of Czechoslovakia would come under German administration.

Premier Hodza's spokesman, minimizing the demands, said, "he (Henlein) is radical because the masses behind him have become radical after the events in Austria."

"In the elections the Sudeten German party will have a majority in some 2,500 purely German communities. Their leaders will be happy to suddenly find jobs for so many party members. These jobholders will become so engrossed in their tasks and also become so conscious of their responsibility that the most far-reaching demands will be dropped."

The Czech spokesman admitted, however, that much would depend in the next month upon the attitude of Germany.

## Czechoslovakia Will Ignore Nazi Foreign Policy Demand

**Praha Inclined To Suspend Judgment On Other Seven Points, However—Jewish Property Damaged**

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 25.—A firm "no" was said by political circles today to be Czechoslovakia's answer to Nazi Chieftain Konrad Henlein's demand that she change her foreign policy to suit her within her borders. These circles informed that it was an unacceptable proposition which the Government would not consider under any circumstances.

The Government was represented as inclined to suspend judgment on Henlein's other seven demands, made on behalf of 3,500,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia, until the leader of the country's Sudeten German party furnished more concrete details.

**To Hold To Present Course**

Henlein's demands constituted an eight-point program calling for self-government with Nazi principles for Czechoslovakia's Sudeten Germans.

The Government was said to see in Henlein's demands no new basis for negotiations and would therefore continue on its present course to work out its own proposed minorities statute.

Meanwhile, unidentified rowdies at Theusing near Marienbad, broke the windows in a Jewish shop and similarly damaged a Jewish rabbi's home in a minor disturbance.

From Budapest came reports that the Hungarian Revisionist League, which is openly demanding return of a portion of Czechoslovakia to Hungary, was making marked membership gains and that interest had been intensified since yesterday's demonstration voicing the demands.

(The Revisionists are asking return of a third of Czechoslovakia, carved out of Hungary to form the war-created republic following the World War.)

**Half Of Country Involved**

(With the Germans seeking self-government and Nazification of one-sixth of Czechoslovakia and the Revisionists clamoring for a third of the republic, more than half of Czechoslovakia's 54,192 square miles are involved in the two-way outside claims.)

(In Berlin, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, described Henlein's demands as moderate compared with the suffering and oppres-

sion of the Germans in Czechoslovakia.)

Regarding the Sudeten claims for the right of the same world outlook as that obtaining in the German Reich, Government circles pointed out there was liberty of conscience in Czechoslovakia.

**New Demands Noted**

The profession of Hitler's doctrines, they said, is admissible only so long as they do not interfere with the world outlook of other citizens.

Totalitarianism, therefore, is out, it was added.



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KARLOVY VARY (Carlsbad), Czechoslovakia, April 24.—Konrad Henlein today demanded autonomy for this country's 3,500,000 Germans, and declared there must be closer relations with Nazi Germany before there could be peace in Czechoslovakia.

Henlein, chief of the Sudeten (Nazi) German party, was known to have conferred at Berlin with Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering and other German Nazi chieftains before making his demands at the Sudeten party congress here. Many observers accordingly believed the weight of the German government was behind Henlein's announced program, which placed first emphasis on a rapprochement with Czechoslovakia's encircling German neighbor.

Henlein asked "revision of the erroneous Czech conception of history" to end alleged teaching of hatred for Germany, an end of the concept that the Czechs form a bulwark against German pressure to the east and "revision of the foreign policy whereby the state, up to now, has lined up in the ranks of Ger-

many's enemies."

This latter point was interpreted authoritatively as a demand that Czechoslovakia give up her alliances with Soviet Russia and France.

Listing eight demands, which he said must be fulfilled, Henlein concluded with a warning:

"We desire neither civil war nor foreign war—but we cannot longer tolerate conditions which to us are a kind of war in the midst of peace." Henlein's demands were:

Complete equality of status for the Sudeten Germans and the Czechs.

Recognition of those Germans as a corporative group.

Definition and recognition of German districts.

Autonomous administration of such districts in all departments of public life in so far as the German groups are affected.

Legal protection for Germans dwelling in the Sudeten districts.

Removal of "injustices" the Germans have undergone since 1918 and compensation for any damage.

Recognition and execution of the principle, "German officials for German districts."

Complete liberty for Germans to profess German "volkstum" (nationality) and German "weltanschauung" (world outlook).

The importance of the eighth point was that concession of it by the Prague government would constitute a definite pledge of official recognition of Nazism in Czechoslovakia.

The congress announced membership in the Sudeten party had risen from 560,000 to 800,000 since Germany's annexation of Austria on March 12.

Henlein declared that unless his demands were met the German minority would not consent to remain part of the state, "into which we were incorporated against our will."

"War in Midst of Peace"

"We Germans will continue to regard ourselves as oppressed so long as we are not free to do whatever the Czechs may do," he declared.

Henlein's declaration that his followers wouldn't tolerate "a kind of war in the midst of peace" was emphasized by Franz Koellner, Sudeten party member of the Czechoslovak Parliament and chief of 75,000 district functionaries of the party.

Koellner declared his men were "standing behind Henlein in iron discipline, and awaiting the command of their leader."

If the Sudeten demands were met by the Czech government, there would be German self-government on Nazi principles in a narrow strip of continuous territory encircling Czechoslovakia's western and northern frontiers bordering Germany.

About 2,500,000 of the 3,500,000 Germans in Czech territory live in that area. There would be isolated sections of German self-government in other areas, notably around Igla, Bratislava (Pressburg) and Oderburg.

Roughly, one-sixth of Czechoslovakia would come under German local administration, while in national affairs Germans would get about one-fourth of the jobs.

**Magyars Demand Treaty Revision**

BUDAPEST, April 24 (AP).—Twenty thousand persons demanded dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, at a spirited session here today of the Hungarian Revision League. The League, sponsors ring its first legally

called meeting since 1933, adopted a resolution which stated a historical moment for changing the Treaty of the Trianon had arrived.

"The Hungarian society solemnly swears not to rest until this sacred aim has been fulfilled," the resolution said. It ended: "So help us God."

(The Treaty of the Trianon, between the allied and associated powers in the World War and Hungary, was signed June 4, 1920. It defined in general terms the boundaries of Hungary with Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia and Rumania, authorized Hungary to maintain an army of 35,000 and included financial, economic and other territorial clauses).

Only a fraction of the treaty revision enthusiasts could be accommodated in the Redouten Hall on the Danube. Thousands had to gather about loudspeakers scattered along the embankment.

**"Bridge for Bolshevism"**

High points of the resolution included:

"Czech politicians, with falsified maps and forged statistical data,

obtained Upper Hungary from the great powers at the peace conference. . . .

"The Magyar, German and Polish populations lack even the elementary rights granted by the treaty. . . .

"Czechoslovakia is a bridge permitting Russian bolshevism to enter Europe. . . .

"Upper Hungary should be treated according to the principle of self-determination."

Speeches were made by Count Josef Takache-Tholvey, war veterans' president; Francis Herczeg, president of the revision league, and several members of Parliament.

Police were watchful, but there were no disorders.

**700,000 Magyars in Czechoslovakia**

Czechoslovakia was carved out of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1918. Slovakia was the principal territory lost by Hungary. It has an area of 18,921 square miles in Czechoslovakia's total area of 54,244 square miles.

Minorities in Czechoslovakia's population include approximately 700,000 Hungarians, 80,000 Poles and 3,500,000 Germans.

**Praha Unfavorably Impressed**

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 24 (AP).—Political circles were unfavorably impressed today by Nazi Chieftain Konrad Henlein's speech at Karlovy Vary demanding autonomy for Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Germans.

They pointed out that Nazification of German districts in Czechoslovakia would not only be unconstitutional, but would subject Jews and Socialists residing in them to Nazi "despotism."

**Austrian Colleges Limit**

**Top of Jewish Students**

**Decree Allows 2 Per Cent of Full Enrollment**

VIENNA, April 24 (AP).—The Ministry of Education announced today that the number of Austrian Jewish students at Austrian universities would be limited, in future, to 2 per cent of the total enrollment.

Of recent months, 33 per cent of the students in the medical college of Vienna University, for example, have been Jews. For the university as a whole, the percentage has been 19.42.

[The Jews in Austria constitute about 3 per cent of the population.—Ed.]

**College Would Buy Books**

Williamstown, Mass., April 24 (AP).—A student group at Williams College offered tonight to purchase all non-Aryan books in the Vienna National Library which Germany may order to be destroyed.

## CZECHS MINIMIZE HENLEIN DEMANDS

**Autonomy Demand Address Declared To Be More Of An "Election Speech"**

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 25.—A demand for self-government under Nazi principles for the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans, most of them living in a narrow border contiguous to greater Germany, faced the Czechoslovak Government today.

It was not expected either the Government or the Sudeten German party would come down to concrete discussions of Party Leader Konrad Henlein's program until after the elections of 1,000 communes beginning May 22.

**Cabinet Meeting**

meeting today of the political leaders of the Cabinet—members of the Government representing political parties—was expected to discuss Henlein's speech, made at a party congress at Karlovy Vary yesterday.

A spokesman for Premier Milan Hodza referred to Henlein's address as an "election speech" demanding more than Henlein expects.

He shrugged his shoulders when asked if Nazism and democracy could be maintained within the same state.

Political leaders pointed out Nazification of the German districts would

subject Jews and Socialists residing there to Nazi "despotism."

**Forming Federation**

The Henlein party for several weeks has been in close touch with other minorities in Czechoslovakia, forming a loose federation for purposes of advancing minority action in Parliament.

In its relations with the Polish minority, it has become known to the Czech Government that the Henlein party has been in touch with the Polish Legation in Praha.

The Government also thought it unlikely his men had been in touch with Hungarian revisionists, observers pointing out that in recent weeks there had been a concentric attack on Czechoslovakia, not only in the German press but also in that of Hungary

and Poland.

**Conferred With Goering**

Henlein was known to have conferred in Berlin with Field Marshal Goering before he made his speech yesterday, and it was believed the influence of the German Government was behind his demands.

He declared there must be "revision of the (Czechoslovak) foreign policy whereby the state up to now has lined up in the ranks of Germany's enemies"—a reference authoritatively interpreted as demanding that Czechoslovakia sever her alliances with France and Soviet Russia.

**"Complete Equality"**

Unless the Germans receive autonomy and complete equality with Czechs, he warned, his minority would not consent to remain a part of the Czechoslovak state "into which we were incorporated against our will."

Were Henlein's demands granted, about one-sixth of Czechoslovakia would come under German administration.

Premier Hodza's spokesman, minimizing the demands, said, "he (Henlein) is radical because the masses behind him have become radical after the events in Austria."

"In the elections the Sudeten German party will have a majority in some 2,500 purely German communities. Their leaders will be happy to suddenly find jobs for so many party members. These jobholders will become so engrossed in their tasks and also become so conscious of their responsibility that the most far-reaching demands will be dropped."

The Czech spokesman admitted, however, that much would depend in the next month upon the attitude of Germany.

## Czechoslovakia Will Ignore Nazi Foreign Policy Demand

**Praha Inclined To Suspend Judgment On Other Seven Points, However—Jewish Property Damaged**

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 25.—A firm "no" was said by political circles today to be Czechoslovakia's answer to Nazi Chieftain Konrad Henlein's demand that she change her foreign policy to suit him within her borders. These circles framed the reply said it was an unacceptable proposition which the Government would not consider under any circumstances.

The Government was represented as inclined to suspend judgment on Henlein's other seven demands, made on behalf of 3,500,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia, until the leader of the country's Sudeten German party furnished more concrete details.

**To Hold To Present Course**

Henlein's demands constituted an eight-point program calling for self-government with Nazi principles for Czechoslovakia's Sudeten Germans.

The Government was said to see in Henlein's demands no new basis for negotiations and would therefore continue on its present course to work out its own proposed minorities statute.

Meanwhile, unidentified rowdies at Theising near Marienbad, broke the windows in a Jewish shop and similarly damaged a Jewish rabbi's home in a minor disturbance.

From Budapest came reports that the Hungarian Revisionist League, which is openly demanding return of a portion of Czechoslovakia to Hungary, was making marked membership gains and that interest had been intensified since yesterday's demonstration voicing the demands.

The Revisionists are asking return of a third of Czechoslovakia, carved out of Hungary to form the war-created republic following the World War.

**Half Of Country Involved**

(With the Germans seeking self-government and Nazification of one-sixth of Czechoslovakia and the Revisionists clamoring for a third of the republic, more than half of Czechoslovakia's 54,192 square miles are involved in the two-way outside claims.

In Berlin, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, described Henlein's demands as moderate compared with the suffering and oppres-

sion of the Germans in Czechoslovakia.)

Regarding the Sudeten claims for the right of the same world outlook as that obtaining in the German Reich, Government circles pointed out there was liberty of conscience in Czechoslovakia.

**New Demands Sought**

The profession of Hitler's doctrines, they said, is admissible only so long as they do not interfere with the world outlook of other citizens.

Totalitarianism, therefore, is out, it was added.



Meanwhile a high-ranking official of Henlein's party said fulfillment of his

demands would mark only the beginning of better relations between Sudeten Germans and the Czechs.

If Sudeten Germans fail to realize their hearts' desire—union with Germany—they will insist upon two additional demands, this source said.

These were neutralization of Czechoslovakia and the formation of a customs union with the Reich.

**Peace Pledge Asked**

"We Germans can work wholeheartedly for this state only if we have assurance that we shall never be called upon to shoulder guns against fellow-Germans," this party spokesman said.

"Similarly, Hungarians in Czechoslovakia can not be expected to shoot upon Hungarians nor Polish minorities upon Poles.

"Czechoslovakia must become a guaranteed, perpetually neutralized country like Switzerland, such as Belgium was supposed to be.

"It also is obvious Czechoslovakia can not stand alone commercially and industrially.

**Customs Union Sought**

"The efforts of this little state to erect industries for the manufacture of goods that are produced much cheaper elsewhere were farcical and in part tragic.

"On the other hand, Austrian-German Anschluss still further narrowed down her market for those industries which long have been indigenous to the country.

"The obvious thing is customs union with Germany, from which both sides would be bound to profit."

**Czechoslovakia's End Forecast**

VIENNA, April 25 (AP).—The conservative newspaper Reichspost in an apparently inspired front-page editorial said today that Czechoslovakia as now constituted would not last another year.

"The hour of reckoning has come," it said. "The degree of suffering of Germans in Czechoslovakia has reached its apogee. The Fuehrer [Adolf Hitler] declared before the Reichstag Feb. 20 that he did not desire to tolerate longer the suppression of 10,000,000 Germans outside Germany's borders.

"Since the freeing of Austria it seems panic has seized Prague officials. The true reason for this is their own bad conscience.

"The national unified State of Czechoslovakia has been barely able to survive for twenty years with force. As a national unified State Czechoslovakia will not live to experience its twenty-first year."

Other papers gave prominence to the speech of the Sudeten German leader in Czechoslovakia, Konrad Henlein, at Karlsbad yesterday, with bristling comments.

**Hitler's Paper Comments.**

BERLIN, April 25 (A. P.).—The Voelkischer Beobachter, Chancellor

Adolf Hitler's newspaper, today described the demands of Konrad Henlein as moderate compared with the suffering and oppression of 3,500,000 Germans in the Czechoslovak State.

Sudeten Germans in claiming their "rights" are facing the facts in a clear and distinct attitude, the paper said.

On Herr Henlein's public profession of Nazism the paper remarks, "Great ideas cannot be stopped on the frontiers. Praha will have to agree with this fact."

**Hungarians Demand Action.**

BUDAPEST, April 25 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Revisionist League, which is openly demanding return of a portion of Czechoslovakia to Hungary, today reported marked membership gains and intensified interest as a result of yesterday's demonstration voicing its demands.

Twenty thousand persons attended the Sunday mass meeting to shout insistence on the return of Upper Hungary, and thousands more, unable to get inside Redoubt Hall on the Danube, listened to the proceedings through loudspeakers. It was the first such meeting held legally in Hungary since 1933.

Revisionist League officers said that according to their calculations the membership now is about 2,000,000.

The mass meeting adopted a resolution declaring the time had

come for revision of the Trianon treaty fixing Hungary's post-war boundaries. Francis Herczeg, president of the league, playwright and author, said that it was merely a coincidence that his organization held a demonstration the same day that Konrad Henlein's party was calling Germans in Czechoslovakia to more intensive action. He said that although the Revisionist League sympathized with the Sudeten Germans the aims of the two groups were different. The Germans in Czechoslovakia, he said, were demanding minority rights; the Hungarian revisionists insisted on outright territorial revision.

(AT BUDAPEST YESTERDAY, 20,000 MEMBERS OF THE HUNGARIAN REVISION LEAGUE, SPONSORING ITS FIRST LEGALLY PERMITTED MEETING SINCE 1933, DEMANDED RETURN OF UPPER HUNGARY, NOW A PART OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(FROM WARSAW, POLAND, CAME REPORTS THAT POLITICAL CIRCLES THERE WERE AROUSED BY REPORTS A POLISH BALLOON, DRIFTING OVER THE BORDER, HAD BEEN FIRED UPON BY CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER GUARDS AND THE BALLOON'S TWO OCCUPANTS ARRESTED.)

PUTTING HIS DEMANDS UNDER EIGHT POINTS, HENLEIN DECLARED:

"IN COMMON WITH GERMANS ALL OVER THE WORLD WE CONFESS OUR ADHERENCE TO THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM--PRINCIPLES WHICH GOVERN OUR THOUGHT AND ACTION AND ACCORDING TO WHICH, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LAW, WE INTEND TO SHAPE THE LIFE OF OUR NATIONAL GROUP."

THERE WAS ONE NOTE OF CONCILIATION WHEN HE SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THE CZECH GOVERNMENT LOVED PEACE AND WAS "DISPOSED TO BECOME RECONCILED WITH FACT."

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"I DO NOT BELIEVE IN HATRED AND PERPETUAL QUARRELING," HE ADDED.

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HENLEIN'S DEMANDS WERE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS: COMPLETE EQUALITY OF GERMANS AND CZECHS; RECOGNITION OF THE GERMANS IN CORPORATIVE GROUPS; DEFINITION OF GERMAN DISTRICTS; AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATION OF SUCH DISTRICTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC LIFE; LEGAL PROTECTION FOR GERMANS OUTSIDE THESE PURELY GERMAN DISTRICTS; REMOVAL OF "INJUSTICES," AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE; GERMAN OFFICIALS FOR GERMAN DISTRICTS; LIBERTY FOR GERMANS TO PROFESS GERMAN "VOLKSTUM" (NATIONALITY) AND GERMAN "WELTANSCHAUUNG" (WORLD OUTLOOK).

THE LAST POINT WOULD CONSTITUTE CZECH RECOGNITION OF NAZISM WITHIN THE STATE.

BUDAPEST, April 25.—REVISIONIST LEAGUE OFFICERS SAID THAT ACCORDING TO THEIR CALCULATIONS THE MEMBERSHIP NOW IS ABOUT 2,000,000. OF THESE THOUSANDS ARE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE DIRECTLY AND HUNDREDS OF HUNGARIAN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SOCIETIES HAVE JOINED THE LEAGUE IN GROUPS. (THE POPULATION OF HUNGARY IN 1930 WAS 8,633,740.) THE MASS MEETING ADOPTED A RESOLUTION DECLARING THE TIME HAD COME FOR REVISION OF THE TRIANON TREATY FIXING HUNGARY'S POST-WAR BOUNDARIES AND SAID "THE HUNGARIAN SOCIETY SOLEMNLY SWEARS NOT TO REST UNTIL THIS SACRED AIM HAS BEEN FULFILLED, SO HELP US GOD!"



IN SPITE OF GERMANY'S ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA AND THE STIMULATING OF NAZI ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, THE REVISIONIST LEAGUE IS CAREFULLY AVOIDING EXPRESSING ANY OFFICIAL ATTITUDE FOR NAZI PARTY OR MOVEMENT.

THE REVISIONISTS HAVE BEEN HOLDING THEMSELVES ABOVE ORDINARY POLITICAL PARTIES AND HAVE SUCCEEDED IN GETTING SUPPORT OF DIVERSE POLITICAL GROUPS.

THEY EXPECTED TO ENJOY GREATER FREEDOM OF ACTION BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT HAD LIFTED THE BAN ON THEIR MASS MEETINGS. THE LEAGUE WAS NEVER SUPPRESSED, BUT UNTIL GERMANY'S ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA SHOWED THAT THE MAP OF EUROPE COULD BE CHANGED, THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT KEPT A MODERATE CHECK ON REVISIONIST AGITATION.

THE RESOLUTION ADDED, "CZECH POLITICIANS WITH FALSIFIED MAPS AND FORGED STATISTICAL DATA OBTAINED UPPER HUNGARY FROM THE GREAT POWERS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE. X X X THE MAGYAR, GERMAN AND POLISH POPULATION LACKS EVEN THE ELEMENTARY RIGHTS GRANTED BY THE TREATY. X X X CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS A BRIDGE PERMITTING RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM TO ENTER EUROPE."

(THE TREATY OF TRIANON BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND HUNGARY WAS SIGNED JUNE 4, 1920, DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF HUNGARY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUSTRIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND RUMANIA.

(SLOVAKIA, PART OF THE TERRITORY LOST BY HUNGARY, WENT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHERE THE CZECH-SLOVAK COMBINATION COMPOSE THE RULING GROUP. SPOKESMEN OF A MINORITY OF THE SLOVAKS HAVE JOINED WITH HUNGARIANS IN DEMANDING AUTONOMY, A DEMAND THAT ALSO IS BEING MADE BY SUDETEN GERMANS.

(THERE ARE ABOUT 700,000 HUNGARIANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BESIDES 3,500,000 GERMANS AND 80,000 POLES.)

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## BUERCKEL MADE VIENNA NO. 1 MAN

### Shows Further Curtailing of Seyss-Inquart's Powers

BERLIN, April 25 (AP).—Reichsfuehrer Hitler today issued a decree appointing Joseph Buerckel "Federal Commissioner for the reunion of Austria with the German Reich," thereby further curtailing the powers of Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of Austria.

In a letter to Seyss-Inquart Hitler notified him of Buerckel's appointment and promised him a post in the Berlin Cabinet.

(Buerckel, Nazi leader for the 1935 plebiscite which reunited the Sarr region with Germany, was sent to Austria last month to take charge of the political reorganization of the country.)

Hitler's decree said the task of the commissioner would be execution of Governmental, economic and cultural reunion of Austria with Germany. Buerckel was made subordinate only to Hitler himself and given until May 1, 1939, to complete his task.

In Vienna Buerckel ordered continuation of his "Easter peace" until May 10 to give him time to settle personnel and organization matters.

### JEW REFUGEES IN BOSTON

Dozen From Germany And Poland  
Arrive On Liner

Boston, April 25 (AP)—A dozen Jewish refugees from Germany and Poland today arrived here aboard the Cunard liner Scythia, all of them silent on their experiences save that they had been allowed to bring nothing with them when they left their homes.

Also on board were two American girls, Ruth and Zena Dickstein, of New York, who had been imprisoned in Poland after an altercation with a border guard. Given an opportunity to leave the country, they decided to remain for trial, but were given two year suspended sentences.

4 Princeton Student 1938  
Cable Hitler For Books

Spend \$5.32 On Request For Non-Aryan Volumes Facing Purge  
In Austria

Princeton, N. J., April 25 (AP)—Four Princeton students, one chairman of

the undergraduate newspaper, today invested \$5.32 in a cable to Chancellor Hitler of Germany asking for the non-Aryan books the Nazi regime intends to purge from the Austrian National Library.

The cablegram said: "We would greatly appreciate non-Aryan books which are to be purged from the Austrian National Library. Princeton is building a new library and we want it to represent all types of world art. Donation of these books would mark a friendly gesture from Germany to America."

It was signed by James McC. Clarke, of Manchester, Vt., chairman of the Daily Princetonian; Frederick E. Fox, of Flagstaff, Ariz.; John C. Hurdman, of White Plains, N. Y., and Robert M. McCung, of Butler, Pa. All are juniors.

## NAZIS SPENDING MANY MILLIONS TO AID AUSTRIA

Building Houses, Giving  
Jobs, Increasing Doles  
And Raising Pensions

Plan Loans To Couples  
To Encourage More  
Children

[By the Associated Press]  
Vienna, April 25—The Nazis are pumping millions of marks into impoverished Austria for a large-scale social betterment program.

Austria's new masters want more babies, fewer suicides, less mendicancy, greater agricultural production.

Money is the lever for achieving all. An old Nazi principle is that people who have work, homes and children have no time for anti-Nazi political creeds, especially Communism.

Millions For New Houses  
An appropriation of 32,000,000 marks (\$12,800,000) has been announced for founding homestead colonies, low-rent housing projects, apartment blocks for government workers and homes for foresters and agriculture officials.

Homestead colonies are planned near the cities of Linz, Leoben, Donawitz, Wels and Ried. Each unit consists of a plot of from 2,400 to 3,000 square yards, a three to five room house with kitchen and bath and a stable. The purpose is to enable poor

but "politically-reliable" families to live an independent existence.

Building of the colonies also increases employment.

"Children A Blessing"  
The Nazis also are encouraging married couples to have children. Plans for a loan scheme to help couples establish homes and buy furniture are being formulated.

"Children are once more a blessing," is the slogan of the Nazis, dwelling on the virtual impossibility for many of raising families under the poverty-stricken old regime.

The Nazis want to end beggary by retaining beggars and caring for them. Mendicancy is already waning. A fifty per cent. increase in doles for the poorest in Vienna has been decreed. Foodstuffs have been distributed. Twenty-five thousand families have been given such economic "first aid."

Reorganizing Charity  
Reorganization of the whole system of public charity is under way.

Other social improvements include the feeding of thousands of poor, especially children, by the rolling kitchens of the army or gendarmerie; new regulations giving discharged employees the right of appeal; larger pensions for war veterans' widows; paid vacations, better working conditions, unemployment insurance.

How many of the 600,000 unemployed in Austria at the time of union have been taken care of has not been announced, but the proportion is believed to be large. In one work creation campaign in Vienna alone 18,475 got jobs. New automobile highways, extensions of Germany's super-highway system, are making work for many more.

GENEVA, APRIL 25 (AP)—THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TODAY SOUGHT  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACTION TO HELP AUSTRIAN REFUGEES, REQUESTING THE  
LEAGUE SECRETARIAT TO PLACE THE QUESTION ON THE AGENDA FOR THE COUNCIL  
MEETING STARTING MAY 9.

30.24



THE REQUEST CARRIED THE SUGGESTION THAT THE COUNCIL EXTEND THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEAGUE COMMITTEE ON GERMAN REFUGEES TO INCLUDE AUSTRIANS.

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT SENT THE SECRETARIAT A MEMORANDUM ON POLITICAL AND JURIDICAL REASONS BEHIND ITS RECENT REQUEST THAT THE COUNCIL STUDY THE QUESTION OF FREEING SWITZERLAND FROM OBLIGATIONS TO JOIN IN PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST AGGRESSOR NATIONS.

## DALADIER BANS 4-POWER PACT WITH GERMANY

Paris Hears Britain Has Dropped Plan For Accord To Guarantee Peace

Premier To Discuss Anglo-France Cooperation In London Tomorrow

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, April 25—Premier Edouard Daladier tonight made known his Government's flat opposition to any four-power European pact that would include Nazi Germany.

The Premier's stand was disclosed as he warned Frenchmen to unite in increasing production or face dictatorship.

French officials said the Foreign Office "understood" the British Government had given up its idea for a four-power pact linking France, Britain, Germany and Italy to guarantee European peace.

### Expected From Accords

Such a pact, many observers had thought, would result from the new Anglo-Italian accord and pending French-Italian friendship treaty negotiations.

Informed sources said the British

had abandoned the plan when they saw France was determined to back her Czechoslovak ally and Adolf Hitler equally was determined to keep his hands free in Eastern Europe.

In disclosing Daladier's stand, the Premier's associates said a four-point plan for Franco-British discussion would be taken by Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet on their visit to London Wednesday.

### Discussion Outline

The outline of discussions was said to call for:

Reinforcement of Franco-British military cooperation providing for joint purchase of certain war materials in event of war and further economic collaboration.

An attempt to get a more explicit statement from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain concerning British support of Czechoslovakia's independence.

A survey of diplomatic questions—the new agreements with Italy, the Spanish war and League recognition of Ethiopia.

Financial matters, including the tripartite monetary accord with the United States.

Daladier's dictatorship warning was disclosed by Cabinet Ministers after they had approved his plans for pulling the nation out of economic and financial difficulties.

The Premier said the first decree carrying out the plan would be ready May 1. This will be the first use he has made of his new powers to rule the nation by decree until July 31.

### From Left And Right

He did not make public his entire plan but the parts he disclosed indicated he took tips from both Soviet Russia and the Fascist states.

He told the Cabinet France's only chance to establish a solid economy was to put her nose to the grindstone and bring up production. The problem,

he said, was not a question of making new demands on capital but of increasing production, which in turn would bring capital back into the country.

### Plan's Provisions

The Premier said his plan included: Reestablishment of budgetary balance through measures not fettering production.

Modernization of tools and machinery and organization of work with a view to improvement of production.

Support for local handicrafts.

A public works program for removal of slums.

Development of heavy industry and commerce.

Full utilization of colonial resources.

Increasing the tourist business.

He called the tourist business a "veritable national industry" and said

the Government intended to adopt special travel rates and other inducements to woo tourists from the United States and other nations.

Labor was warned that it would have to abandon the forty-hour week in many industries, with the exception of assembly line workers. The Premier said the forty-five-hour week definitely should be established in the metallurgical industry.

### Hore-Belisha Confers

Leslie Hore-Belisha, British War Minister just back from a tour in the Mediterranean area, conferred with Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of the French Army's general staff, on ways of coordinating operations of French-British forces in the event of war. He talked last night with Daladier.

Officials declined to disclose details of the discussions.

## DALADIER OPPOSES PACT WITH REICH

London Reported Yielding on Four-Power Treaty.

PARIS, April 26 (A. P.).—Premier Edouard Daladier put the final touches today to his plans for Anglo-French military and diplomatic cooperation intended to isolate Germany and her dream of a middle European empire.

Two steps already had been taken to offset German annexation of Austria and presumed German support of Nazi demands for self-government for Germans in Czechoslovakia:

1. The joint Franco-British move to woo Italy from the Rome-Berlin Axis by friendship pacts.

2. The understanding here that the British Government has given up its plans to expand the friendly agreement with Italy into a four-power pact to include Germany.

The Premier made known his flat opposition to any four-power pact that would include Germany. French officials said the Foreign Office "understood" that British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had abandoned that part of his plan when he saw France was determined to stand by her Czechoslovak ally and that Reichsfuehrer Hitler was equally determined to use such a pact to keep his hands free in eastern Europe.

### Prague Keeps Paris Informed

PARIS, April 26.—Czechoslovakia, depending on Prague to plead her cause with Great Britain, tonight gave Premier Edouard Daladier a memorandum rejecting Nazi minority demands as threats against Czech independence.

Stefan Osusky, American-educated Czechoslovak Minister to Paris, took the memorandum to the Foreign Office tonight on the eve of the departure of M. Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet for talks in London. M. Osusky spent almost an hour at the Quai d'Orsay discussing the Czech statement.

THESE POINTS, TOGETHER WITH FRANCO-BRITISH COOPERATION IN JOINT PURCHASE OF MATERIALS, POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR A UNIFIED COMMAND IN EVENT OF WAR, A MORE EXPLICIT STATEMENT FROM

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN CONCERNING SUPPORT OF CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE, THE TRI-PARTITE MONETARY ACCORD WITH THE UNITED STATES AND A GENERAL SURVEY OF SUCH QUESTIONS AS SPAIN AND RECOGNITION OF ITALIAN ETHIOPIA, WERE EXPECTED TO BE DISCUSSED WHEN DALADIER AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET VISIT LONDON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

IMMEDIATE APPROVAL WHICH GREETED DALADIER'S PRESENTATION OF HIS "THREE YEAR PLAN" FOR REBUILDING FRANCE ECONOMICALLY LEFT THE PREMIER FREE TO WORK OUT HIS INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS. THE EIGHT-POINT ECONOMIC PLAN FULLY APPROVED BY THE FULL CABINET WITH PRESIDENT ALBERT LEHMANN PRESENT YESTERDAY IMMEDIATELY EASED FOREIGN EXCHANGE PRESSURE ON THE FRANC AND ON THE GOVERNMENT. THE FRANC CLOSED 32.70 TO THE DOLLAR IN OFFICIAL TRADING, AFTER HAVING BEEN AS LOW AS 33.25. IN UNOFFICIAL TRADING AFTER THE BOURSE CLOSED, THE FRANC CONTINUED TO RISE TO 32.17.

IT WAS EXPECTED THE GOVERNMENT, NOW ENABLED TO GOVERN ECONOMIC FRANCE BY DECREE, WOULD ISSUE ITS LAWS AS SOON AS THE ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS ARE COMPLETED. THEIR PUBLICATION IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL EXPECTED MAY 3 WOULD PUT THE SWEEPING MEASURES INTO EFFECT. WITH HIS PROGRAM, DALADIER COUPLED THE WARNING THAT FRENCHMEN



MUST GET DOWN TO WORK AND INCREASE PRODUCTION OR EXPECT A  
DICTATORSHIP.

HE BORROWED FROM FASCIST AND SOVIET RUSSIAN IDEAS FOR HIS PROGRAM,  
CENTRAL FEATURES OF WHICH INCLUDED PARTIAL ABANDONMENT OF THE 40-  
HOUR WEEK FOR LABOR IN INDUSTRY TO EASE THE BURDEN ON EMPLOYERS,  
PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM, FREEDOM OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE, AND AN EXPANDED  
TOURIST TRAFFIC.

THE PREMIER PLANNED TO CONFER TODAY WITH JULES BLONDEL, CHARGE  
D'AFFAIRES IN ROME, ON PROGRESS OF THE FRIENDSHIP CONVERSATIONS WITH  
ITALY.

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CZECH SOURCES SAID THE MEMORANDUM WAS THE PRAHA GOVERNMENT'S  
ANSWER TO CZECH NAZI LEADER KONRAD HENLEIN'S MINIMUM DEMANDS FOR  
HIS SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY.

HENLEIN'S DECLARATION THAT THERE MUST BE "REVISION OF THE  
FOREIGN POLICY WHEREBY THE (CZECH) STATE UP TO NOW HAS LINED UP  
WITH THE RANKS OF GERMANY'S ENEMIES" WAS FRANKLY REJECTED, INFORMED  
SOURCES SAID. HIS DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT WITH NAZI PRINCIPLES  
OF THE 3,500,000 SUDETEN GERMANS WAS SAID TO HAVE MET THE SAME  
RECEPTION.

THESE DEMANDS, ALONG WITH OTHERS, WERE GROUPED AS "UNACCEPTABLE  
BECAUSE THEY THREATENED THE INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA," FRENCH OFFICIALS SAID.

THE CZECH MEMORANDUM INCLUDED A STUDY OF MEASURES PREVIOUSLY  
TAKEN BY THE PRAHA GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF MINORITIES, AND THOSE  
WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAD EXPECTED TO TAKE AS PART OF A MINORITY  
STATUTE BEING DRAWN UP.

KN940PED

## CZECH GERMANS MAY SEEK VOTE ON ANSCHLUSS

Henlein Expected To Make  
Demand For Union Poll

Early In June

Praha Cabinet Holds Pro-  
gram Offers No Basis  
For Negotiations

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER  
Associated Press Staff Writer

Berlin, April 26—Nazi spokesmen in  
Berlin predicted today Konrad Hen-  
lein would demand early in June that  
Sudeten Germans be permitted to  
vote on whether they desire to re-  
main a part of Czechoslovakia or be  
joined to Greater Germany.

The leader of the Nazified Sudeten  
German party, these spokesmen said,  
would make his demand just as soon  
as the communal elections are over.

The elections will begin in Praha  
May 22 and will be held in the rest  
of the country between May 29 and  
June 6.

Restrained By Hitler

From a source with excellent connec-  
tions in high Nazi circles, it was  
learned that Henlein had been re-  
strained only by Reichsführer Adolf  
Hitler from making his demand in his  
last Sunday speech. Henlein placed  
itself under the leadership of the  
Führer of Germany.

Such action would have been em-  
barrassing in that acceptance of lead-  
ership by Hitler would have meant  
interference of the Reich with the  
affairs of another nation.

Henlein, therefore, had to content  
himself with sending a message of  
greeting to Hitler and at the same  
time studiously refraining from send-  
ing one to President Eduard Benes as  
chief of the Czechoslovak state.

Anschluss is Real Desire

That the real wish of the Sudeten  
Nazis is *anschluss* with Germany was  
privately admitted by many delegates  
at the Karlovy Vary convention.

"On trying to come to an under-  
standing with the Czech authorities,"  
one top leader said, "we are choosing

the lesser of two evils.

"*Anschluss* with Germany is our  
dearest wish. We know, however, that  
that might mean war. Nobody can  
foretell what dimensions such a war  
might assume. Hence we, conscious of  
our duty to civilization, do not want  
to be the cause of untold horror and  
irredeemable destruction."

Demand Similar Sacrifice

"So we are ready to sacrifice our  
dearest wishes to world peace. Our  
sacrifice, however, demands similar  
sacrifice by Czechs. Henlein has offered  
the hand of reconciliation three times.  
It never was clasped."

In Praha the political committee of  
the Czech Cabinet decided that Hen-  
lein's program—self-government for  
Sudeten Germans and a revision of the  
Czech foreign policy to end alliances  
with enemies of Germany—offered no  
proper basis for negotiations.

Premier Milan Hodza was authorized  
to make this clear to the nation in a  
broadcast, probably Friday, and at the  
same time to express the readiness of  
the Government to deal in a give-and-  
take spirit with parties interested in a  
solution of the nationalities question.

Censorship Charged

The Sudeten German party, joined by  
Hungarians, charged the Czech Par-  
liament that the State Attorney's office  
had ordered censorship in the press of  
all news indicating that the republic's  
allies—France, Russia, Yugoslavia and  
Rumania—might not fulfill their duties  
toward Czechoslovakia or intimating  
that Great Britain and the United  
States are not entirely convinced of the  
justice of the Czech case.

They demanded removal of the offi-  
cials responsible for such an order,  
which was branded as unconstitutional.

Meanwhile, the German press con-  
tinued to editorialize on Herr Hen-  
lein's demands. The newspaper  
Acht-Uhr Abendblatt charged the  
Czechoslovak Government with bad  
faith and an inclination to interna-  
tional hatred in permitting a Rus-  
sian motion picture short entitled  
"We Swear" to run in Prague. The  
film depicts Russians as warding  
off invasion by swastika-marked  
bombers.

The newspaper said that the audi-  
ences howl and cheer fervently  
when the swastika-marked aircraft  
appear but applaud at the sight of  
Soviet planes.

The officially inspired "Diplo-  
matische Politische Korrespondenz"  
said responsibility for developments  
in Czechoslovakia rested not only  
with the Czech government but  
with foreign powers as well. This  
organ of the Foreign Office said the  
Czechs long ago would have yielded  
to German demands, except for their  
reliance upon certain big powers.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" expressed  
irritation that the American press  
"shows so little understanding of  
Henlein's demands." "What Hen-  
lein demands today," the paper said,  
"is nothing more than the realiza-

tion of Wilson's idea, or promise  
made by the founder of the Czech  
state and of undeniable rights to  
self-determination that every people  
may invoke."

## Asserts Czechs Rely On Foreign Powers

Berlin, April 26 (AP)—Responsibility  
for developments in Czechoslovakia  
rest not only with the Czech Govern-  
ment, but with foreign powers as well,  
in the opinion of the officially inspired  
Diplomatische Politische Korrespon-  
denz.

This organ said the Czechs long ago  
would have yielded to German de-  
mands, except for their reliance upon  
certain big powers.

The entire German press lauded  
Konrad Henlein's speech of the German  
party in Czechoslovakia, who Sunday  
proclaimed his Nazi principles and de-  
manded self-government for the Ger-  
man minority and a Czechoslovak for-  
eign policy more favorable to Ger-  
many.

In Praha political circles yesterday  
indicated Czechoslovakia would reject  
flatly his demands regarding the Gov-  
ernment's foreign policy.

Great efforts were being made to  
prepare for the coming communal  
elections through which Sudeten Ger-  
mans hoped to roll up a controlling  
majority in more than 2,000 communi-  
ties.

## Czech Issue Paramount In Anglo-French Talks

London, April 26 (AP)—British and  
French ministers today studied fresh  
reports on Czechoslovakia's German  
minority problem in preparation for  
joint moves to keep peace in  
Europe in the event of war.

French Premier Edouard Daladier  
and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet  
will fly to London tomorrow. They  
will open conferences with Prime  
Minister Neville Chamberlain and  
Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax  
Thursday—just six months to a day  
after their predecessors came here on  
a similar mission.

The growing demands of the Sudeten  
German party in Czechoslovakia, with  
apparent encouragement from Berlin,  
made the fate of this central European  
democracy one of the most urgent  
questions before the ministers.

Joined with it was the whole issue  
of German expansion—whether this  
would have to be met eventually by  
force or could be checked by di-  
plomacy.

France's defensive alliance with  
Czechoslovakia made this subject of

vital concern to her especially, but  
Daladier was cold toward a possible  
four-power pact linking Germany



with Britain, France and Italy to keep peace.

The ministers apparently pinned their hopes of solving the Czechoslovak problem peacefully on the conciliation of the Government and the Sudeten Germans with the possible aid of Premier Mussolini's influence on Reichsführer Hitler.

From New Positions

The Anglo-French conferences will start mainly from the new positions in which Italy and Germany are placed—Italy by her agreement with Britain and her anticipated accord with France; Germany by her annexation of Austria.

The conversations of last November, will cover the whole range of world problems, including possible ways of increasing the collaboration

of the United States with the two leading Old World democracies.

Bonnet was said to have held a long conference in Paris today with Jules Blondel, French Charge d'Affaires in Rome, on French-Italian negotiations for an accord paralleling the new Anglo-Italian agreement.

Blondel reported some difficulties had arisen in the course of the conversations, but that they did not alter the favorable trend of the negotiations.

The British and French ministers hope Hitler's visit to Rome next week will bring Germany and Italy back into closer friendship with the two democracies.

But as a safeguard in the event it does not, the ministers are expected to give close study to defense questions and the most effective method of military cooperation between Britain and France.

Czech Envoy Warns Nazis

Washington, April 26 (AP)—Vladimir S. Hurban, Czechoslovakian Minister, warned Germany tonight in a nationwide broadcast that Czechoslovakia would meet force with force.

While a crisis between Czechoslovakia and Germany threatens over the demands of the German minority in Czechoslovakia, the Minister declared: "We are fully prepared to meet the realities which are forced upon us with realities of which we are in command."

Fear Anti-Jewish Steps.

PRAHA, April 26 (A. P.).—Fears grew today that if the Sudeten Germans were given local autonomy within Czechoslovakia they would put through anti-Semitic measures like those enforced in Germany and recently introduced in Austria.

Such fears were strengthened when it was disclosed that published versions of the speech made by the Nazified Sudeten Germans' leader, Konrad Henlein, at Karlovy Vary Sunday contained only a fraction of what he told his followers. The published version covered only four

typewritten pages, but it is known that Herr Henlein spoke for more than an hour.

In no published account of what was said at Karlovy Vary was the Jewish problem mentioned. But Jews fear that Herr Henlein's identification of his movement with Adolf Hitler's Nazi creed must mean that anti-Semitic instructions were given behind closed doors.

The account of Herr Henlein's speech, published in the party organ, Die Zeit, revealed an interesting claim that the sections of Czechoslovakia which clearly are German comprise an area of 9,952 square miles. The entire area of Czechoslovakia is 54,240 square miles. Herr Henlein also declared the Germans had an absolute majority in 3,466 communes. Czech Government spokesmen estimate the number at only 2,500.

Austria Refuses to Sell Books Banned by Nazis

Foreign Collectors Fail in Bids for Volumes by Jews

VIENNA, April 26 (AP).—An official of the Vienna National Library said today a number of foreign collectors had offered to buy from state institutions books declared illegal under the Nazi regime.

"Such offers, however, were in insult to the country and, consequently, were rejected," the official said angrily. "The National Library has no intention to sell or destroy any of its volumes, legal or not."

He explained that works to be hidden from the public eye would be transferred to special rooms, where they would be carefully preserved.

(Borough President Raymond V. Ingerson of Brooklyn had sent a cable to the National Library offering to pay transportation costs for the proscribed volumes.)

FOUR-YEAR PLAN TO CURB JEWS

Would Eliminate Them From Austrian Affairs.

URGED BY NAZI NEWSPAPER Roosevelt's Refugee Program Comes In for Attack.

VIENNA, April 26 (A. P.).—A four-year plan to eliminate the Jews from Austrian life was advocated today by the Vienna edition of the Voelkischer Beobachter. The Berlin edition of this paper is Adolf Hitler's organ. "In 1942 the Jewish element in

Vienna must be extinguished," the paper said in presenting its plan.

"No store, no factory shall be under Jewish management, and by that time no Jew shall have opportunity to earn money in Austria except in purely Jewish communities, where Jews may eat up their money and wait until they die."

According to this plan "persons who cannot prove Aryan ancestry of three generations shall not be permitted to be film actors, authors, composers, musicians, physicians except within their own Jewish community."

Want Jews to Move Away.

The paper continued: "Austrian industry and the money market shall be freed of Jews and Jewish influence. This can be achieved by means of Germany's control of raw materials. Nobody can force us to give Jews the same contingent of raw materials and devaluation (foreign exchange) as allotted to them."

The newspaper suggested Jews could emigrate to any country willing to receive them.

"It would be the duty of a League of Nations to send emigrated Jews to Madagascar or the Gran Chaco or other places," the Voelkischer Beobachter continued.

"We cannot take seriously Roosevelt's appeal to the world to permit Jews to enter as long as the United States continues its own racial quotas for immigrants."

One Vienna racial research official estimated the plan would affect more than 200,000 money earners in Austria and 450,000 more old men and women and children.

AUSTRIA FEELS EFFECT OF NAZI REORGANIZATION

Sweeping Changes Made in Military and Officialdom

[By the Associated Press] Vienna, April 26—Reorganization is the Nazi watchword for the Austrian army and civil officialdom. Infantry, aviation, glider units, police, mobile units, the Landwehr, the elite guards and semi-military organizations already have been included in the sweeping military changes.

Much the same thing has been going on as regards civil authority. Austria's March 1938 tumbled former Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg into

"pulverizing" Government defenses with artillery fire and aviation bombardment.

Dispatches said the Insurgent offensive pushed toward Castellon de la Plana, important Mediterranean seaport twenty-five miles to the south, despite Government counter-attacks. Although exact details of the gains were not given, Insurgent officers predicted "continued success."

Loyalists Report Success

The Government, however, declared its counter-attacks had broken the Insurgent lines in the center of the Alfoz-Alcala de Chivert line and that Insurgent troops had been driven back in disorder.

positions. Ministerial rank became mostly a name. One Cabinet officer after another turned over his affairs to his superior in Berlin.

Thousands Pledge Loyalty

Thousands of civil servants—postal officials, Government department functionaries, inspectors and workers in the uncounted branches of federal and municipal affairs—pledged their loyalty to the new regime and went back to work.

Among minor officials due for transfer to other jobs or dismissal are customs and passport officers. Arrangements are being made to end entirely the "customs and currency" border between Austria and the rest of Germany.

It is intended also that passports for travel over the border will become unnecessary. Travelers from Germany still must have Austrian visas, but this and similar details, officials say, will be ironed out as soon as possible.

Armies Merged April 1

The merger of the Austrian into the German army was effected April 1 and Group Command Five, of Vienna, was combined with the Sixth Army Command (Vienna). The Eighteenth Corps (Salzburg). General of Infantry Wilhelm List was placed in command.

Subsequently, the Eighth Army which marched into Austria as the Nazis took control was mostly withdrawn.

Former Austrian regiments bearing the names of the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and former Chancellor Karl Vaugoin were renamed. Soldiers who were active in the Nazi cause in Austria between 1933 and 1938 were asked to report to headquarters.

It was announced work would soon be started on barracks throughout the country.

The air branch was reorganized as of April 1 and now embraces the three air-force groups, East, West and South. The announced purpose was

to achieve greater clarity and concentration

The question of civil aviation, in Austria as in Germany, is being studied by the general aviation department in Berlin.

BY DEPUTY MAGONZIE  
ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER  
NEW YORK, APRIL 26--SOME COUNTRIES STILL ACCORD CERTAIN CLASSES OF  
CONSIDERED PERSONS THE ANCIENT ATHENIAN PRIVILEGE OF ACTING AS THEIR  
OWN EXECUTIONERS.  
IN LINE WITH THIS OLD CUSTOM A SOCRATIC COCKTAIL HAS JUST BEEN  
HANDLED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITH THE INTIMATION THAT SELF-DESTRUCTION IS  
THE EASIEST WAY OUT.  
THAT IS THE MEANING OF THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS DIRECTED AT THIS  
SMALL BUT WEALTHY REPUBLIC.  
HARASSED CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS BEEN PRESENTED WITH DEMANDS WHICH, IF  
ACCEDDED, WOULD MEAN DISMEMBERMENT OF THE NATION.  
SPECIFICALLY:  
FIERY KONRAD HEINLEIN, NAZI LEADER IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HAS  
DEMANDED COMPLETE AUTONOMY UNDER NAZI PRINCIPLES FOR THE BIG GERMAN  
POPULATION, COMPRISING A QUARTER OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE AND OCCUPYING  
ABOUT A SIXTH OF THE COUNTRY'S AREA.  
ACCOMPANYING THE DEMAND WAS AN INDIRECT BUT NEVERTHELESS CLEAR  
THREAT OF REVOLUTION OR "FOREIGN WAR" AS AN ALTERNATIVE.



"I DESIRE NEITHER CIVIL WAR NOR FOREIGN WAR," HE TOLD A PARTY  
ISS, "BUT WE CANNOT LONGER TOLERATE CONDITIONS WHICH TO US ARE  
ID OF WAR IN THE MIDST OF PEACE."

HENLEIN WAS FRESH FROM A CONFERENCE IN BERLIN WITH FIELD MARSHAL  
GOERING, HERR HITLER'S HARD-HITTING, RIGHT-HAND-MAN.

HERR HENLEIN DEMANDED A LOT OF OTHER THINGS AS WELL, BUT THEY  
CAN BE PASSED OVER, BECAUSE THE ONE DEMAND IS ENOUGH TO DISRUPT  
THE NATION.

WHILE THESE DEMANDS WERE BEING MADE, THERE WERE TWO OTHER  
DEVELOPMENTS WHICH COULD SCARCELY BE COINCIDENCE. APR 27 1938  
THE BIG HUNGARIAN REVISION LEAGUE AT A MEETING IN BUDAPEST  
DEMANDED THE RETURN OF SLOVAKIA, WHICH WAS TAKEN FROM HUNGARY AT  
THE END OF THE WAR AND MADE PART OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. A MINORITY OF  
SLOVAKS HAS JOINED IN CLAIMING AUTONOMY.

AT THE SAME TIME AN AGITATION HAS BEEN STARTED FOR THE  
AUTONOMY OF A SLICE OF NORTHERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHICH CONTAINS POLES.

THE PRAHA GOVERNMENT IS IN A VERY TOUGH SPOT.

THUS FAR THERE IS LITTLE INDICATION THAT EITHER FRANCE OR RUSSIA  
--CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ALLIES--HAVE FIGURED OUT ANY WAY OF HELPING THE  
HARD-PRESSED LITTLE DEMOCRACY. AS A MATTER OF FACT, FRANCE HAS  
ABOUT ALL THE TROUBLES SHE WANTS FOR THE PRESENT, AND RUSSIA IS CUT  
OFF FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY FOREIGN TERRITORY (POLISH AND RUMANIAN).

UNLESS THERE IS A RADICAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION, CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
MAY FIND HERSELF IN THE POSITION OF HAVING TO BATTLE SINGLE-HANDED  
TO PRESERVE HER INDEPENDENCE. SHE CANNOT ACCEDE TO THE DEMANDS, AND  
SHE CANNOT VERY WELL EXIST UNDER THE TERRIFIC PRESSURE, BOTH POLITICAL  
AND ECONOMIC, WHICH IS BEING APPLIED, FROM OUTSIDE.

365AED

## HIGH NAZI SAYS CZECHOSLOVAK UNION IS SURE

Only Question Is Whether  
Germany Can Avoid  
Any Bloodshed.

SEEKS TO REASSURE FRANCE

Meanwhile, Krebs Is Appointed to  
Be District Leader in  
Sudetic Region

BERLIN, April 27 (A. P.).—A Ger-  
man official of Cabinet rank told  
the Associated Press today that  
"anschluss" of Czechoslovakia's  
Sudeten Germans with Germany "is  
inevitable and the only question is  
whether it can be done without  
shedding blood."

"Before long the Sudeten Ger-  
mans will raise a demand for union  
with Germany," this official said.

He asserted that one of the chief  
concerns of German diplomacy was  
how to make France understand  
that she would be violating no  
agreement if she declined to come  
to Czechoslovakia's aid at that  
time.

"If the French," he said, "can  
be made to understand that peace  
in Europe can and will be safe-  
guarded, if only they will under-  
stand that people of the same blood  
and language have the right to  
form one Reich, another great step  
forward toward the pacification of  
Europe will have been taken."

At almost the same time these  
words were uttered the press an-  
nounced that Hans Krebs, formerly  
of Iglau, Czechoslovakia, had been  
given the rank of gauleiter or dis-  
trict leader.

This is a rank similar to that  
held by Julius Strelcher for Fran-  
conia, Joseph Buerckel for the Saar  
and now, temporarily, for Austria  
and Erich Koch for East Prussia.

The general deduction is that his  
job is one that does not exist at  
the moment, but he will present  
itself—that of gauleiter for the  
Sudetic German region.

Krebs, who was 50 years old yester-  
day, was a deputy in the Czecho-  
slovak Parliament from 1925 until  
October, 1933, when he resigned his  
seat after having been in jail for  
four months for alleged subversive  
activity.

## BLOODSHED HINT OVER CZECHS IS MADE IN BERLIN

Official Says Anschluss Is  
Certain, War Or Peace  
Only Issue

Cabinet Member Predicts  
Sudeten Germans Soon  
Will Demand Union

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 27—A prediction that  
Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Germans  
soon would demand "inevitable" union  
with Germany was made tonight by a  
German official of Cabinet rank.

"The only question is whether it can  
be done without shedding blood," he  
said.

"If shots should be fired in connec-  
tion with the Czechoslovak problem,  
the first will not come from Germany  
but from Poland," he added without  
elaborating his point. There are some  
80,000 Poles in eastern Czechoslovakia  
in the region near the Polish frontier.

"We firmly believe the Sudeten  
question will be settled between Ger-  
many and the Czechs without appli-  
cation of warlike measures, because  
Sudeten Germans simply will demand  
to join their natural fatherland."

Along German Border

These Sudeten (Czech) Germans  
live in the horseshoe-shaped, moun-  
tainous region which circles the west-  
ern half of Czechoslovakia, jutting  
into Germany.

"If the Czechs realized that France  
and England do not care to squander  
the lifeblood of their soldiers for a  
foreign state, the Czechs, too, would  
settle matters with Germany by  
ceding the Sudetic regions," the offi-  
cial said.

The German press campaign against  
Czechoslovakia continued unabated,  
with emphasis upon the necessity for  
speedy action.

"Neither the spiritual nor the ma-  
terial distress in which Sudeten Ger-  
mans find themselves will brook fur-  
ther delay," said *Nachtausgabe* in a  
comment typical of the tenor of the  
Government-directed press.

Cites French Treaty

The high official disclosed that one  
chief concern of German diplomacy  
was how to make France understand  
she would not be violating an agree-  
ment from the Nazi point of view if  
she refused to aid Czechoslovakia  
when Sudeten Germans demand An-  
schluss (union) with Germany.

France and Soviet Russia are bound  
to Czechoslovakia in a military de-  
fensive alliance.

He declared that a great step toward  
pacification of Europe could be taken  
if France could be made to understand  
that "peoples of the same blood and  
language" have the right to form "one  
nation."

One significant development of the  
day was the announcement that Hans  
Krebs, formerly of Iglau, Czechoslo-  
vakia, had been given the rank of  
Nazi *gauleiter* (district leader).

Is Czech Exile

He was given no *gau*, or province, to  
administer, but the general deduction  
was that his job soon would present  
itself—that of *gauleiter* for the Su-  
detic German region.

An exile from Czechoslovakia, Krebs  
was a deputy in the Czech Parliament  
from 1925 to 1933, when he resigned  
his seat after serving a four months' jail  
sentence on charges of subversive  
activity.

Hitler placed his name on the list  
of candidates for the Reichstag during  
the election campaign of March, 1936,  
and Krebs was duly elected.

The 80,000 Polish minority in Czecho-  
slovakia, like the Hungarians and Slo-  
vaks, climbed on the Henlein band-  
wagon shortly after all German  
political parties in Czechoslovakia,  
except the Socialists, fused with his  
Sudeten German party last month.

Many political observers believe the  
Polish and Hungarian minorities, sup-  
ported by Poland and Hungary, will  
demand the partition of Slovakia  
(eastern part of Czechoslovakia) at  
the same time the Sudeten Germans  
demand union with Nazi Germany.

Would Leave Only Czechia

Such an eventuality would leave  
only Czechia, ancient Bohemia center-  
ing around Praha, to which political  
autonomy might be granted by the  
partitioning states. It was believed,  
however, that Germany would insist  
on a customs union with the Czechs  
in the event of partition.

With injection of Poland into the  
Czech question, significance was seen  
in the fact German newspapers lately  
have carried several dispatches from  
Warsaw telling of border friction be-  
tween Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Orders Politics From Pulpits

Vienna, April 27 (A. P.).—The *Wiener  
Diocesan Blatt*, official organ of Theo-  
dore Cardinal Innitzer, today in-  
structed the Austrian clergy that poli-



tics "no longer has a voice in the pulpit."  
"Inwardly, our lives as priests today must be more than ever deeply religious and holy; outwardly, the priest must be unimpeachable and an example as a shepherd and missionary as well as a citizen," the publication said.

# LONDON TALKS TO CENTER ON CZECHS' CRISIS

## Daladier and Chamberlain to Discuss Moves by Nazis There.

### PRAHA REPORTS TO FRANCE

#### Sends Memorandum Telling of Rejection of Demands Made by Henlein.

LONDON, April 27 (A. P.).—The heads of the French and British Governments will take up the growing Nazi clamor in Czechoslovakia and its dangers to their plans for European peace agreements in important conversations beginning tomorrow.

Two developments made the Czech question paramount to Premier Edouard Daladier of France and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain.

1. The prediction by Berlin Nazis that the German Nazis of Czechoslovakia would demand early in June an election on whether they desire to remain under Czech jurisdiction, or be joined to greater Germany.

2. A Czech memorandum to the French Premier, rejecting as a threat to Czech independence the demands by the Nazi leader Konrad Henlein for revision of Czech foreign policy in a manner favorable to Germany's friends, and self-government with Nazi principles for the 3,500,000 Germans resident in Czechoslovakia.

#### Czech Issue to Fore.

Because of this memorandum, Premier Daladier was said by French informants to have shifted the subject matter of the talks from Franco-British military and diplomatic co-operation to the more specific point of the danger to France's central European alliance and what to do about it. France

already is pledged to aid Czechoslovakia if subjected to aggression, but thus far has been unsuccessful in getting Britain to adopt a similar definite guarantee.

An airplane was reserved to land Premier Daladier and his Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, at Croydon Airfield late this afternoon, in time for preliminary discussions with the French Ambassador, Charles Corbin. The British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, will team with Prime Minister

Chamberlain when they meet the Frenchmen tomorrow—six months to the day after their predecessors came here on a similar mission, but under vastly different circumstances.

#### Chief of Changes.

Chief of the changes are: Germany annexed Austria on March 12, Britain signed a friendship accord with Fascist Italy in line with Mr. Chamberlain's policy of dealing with dictators to keep peace, and France is negotiating a similar accord.

The upshot of these changes might be a Franco-British effort to lure Italy's Premier Mussolini from his Nazi colleague, and thereby provide a possible deterrent to open Nazi encroachment in Czechoslovakia.

That there soon may be a test of Nazi strength in Czechoslovakia seems highly probable. There will be elections there May 22 to June 6, and Berlin Nazis assert that the nazified Sudeten German party will demand a chance to decide or

union with Germany immediately thereafter.

#### Restrained by Hitler.

A Berlin resident with close connections in high Nazi circles said yesterday that the Czech Nazi chieftain, Henlein, was restrained only by Fuehrer Hitler from proclaiming his movement to be under the leadership of Hitler in a speech at Karlovy Vary last Sunday.

Such action would have put the German Fuehrer in the position of interference with the affairs of another nation, and Herr Henlein therefore was persuaded to send only a message of greeting to Hitler, while ignoring Czechoslovakia's President, Eduard Benes.

Herr Henlein's program of adherence to strict Nazi doctrines, issued in the Karlovy Vary speech, has had one reaction unfavorable to his party strength. Praha dispatches reported dissatisfaction among the former German Christian Socialists, who joined Henlein's Sudeten party a month ago.

A number of them held they

could not justify this point before their constituents, and there is some talk of a split with Herr Henlein and revival of the old party.

### NIGHT LEAD ANGLO-FRENCH BUDGET

LONDON APRIL 27—(AP)—FRANCE'S PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVED TODAY TO POOL PLANS WITH BRITISH MINISTERS FOR BUILDING A BULWARK OF FRIENDSHIPS AS A SHIELD AGAINST GERMAN EXPANSION.

THE FRENCH MINISTERS—PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET—WERE MET THIS AFTERNOON AT CROYDON AIRPORT BY VISCOUNT HALIFAX, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, AFTER FLYING FROM PARIS.

WITH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN THEY WILL OPEN FORMAL TALKS TOMORROW ON HOW TO TURN THE NEW ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT INTO A TRIPLE TOWER OF STRENGTH OVERSHADOWING THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS AND SERVING AS A MAGNET FOR SMALLER STATES.

THE TWO-DAY "REALISTIC POLITICS" CONFERENCE WILL INCLUDE EVERY PRESSING PROBLEM AROUND THE GLOBE AFFECTING THE TWO NATIONS--AND THERE ARE MANY OF THEM.

MOST IMPORTANT WERE THE POWDER-BOX SITUATIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND SPAIN.

ALSO ON THE AGENDA WERE ANGLO-ITALIAN AND FRENCH-ITALIAN RELATIONS, IN THE FAR EAST, THE FORTHCOMING LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL MEETING MAY 9 WHEN BRITAIN INTENDS TO SEEK RECOGNITION OF ITALY'S CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA, AND WIDESPREAD MUTUAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE TWO WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HARRASSING MINORITY TROUBLE ON HER WESTERN BOUNDARY, NEXT TO GERMANY, MADE THIS CENTRAL EUROPEAN REPUBLIC'S FUTURE STATUS STEADILY MORE PRECARIOUS.

THE CZECH GOVERNMENT IS READY TO GO TO WAR BEFORE ACCEDING TO NAZI LEADER KONRAD HENLEIN'S "FANTASTIC" DEMANDS THAT IT NEUTRALIZE THE COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY, WHICH INCLUDES ALLIANCES WITH FRANCE AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS COMMUNICATED HER PROPOSALS FOR APPEASEMENT OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE. BUT THESE PROPOSALS ONLY ADVANCE THE MUCH PUBLICIZED MINORITY STATUTE WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN REJECTED BY HENLEIN. OBSERVERS NOTED THAT HENLEIN'S SWEEPING DEMANDS WERE NICELY TIMED TO PRECISE THE LONDON TALKS. THE CZECHS WOULD LIKE TO BELIEVE THAT IS THE ONLY SIGNIFICANCE BEHIND THE SUDETEN CLAMOR. THEY ALSO WOULD LIKE TO SEE BRITAIN AND FRANCE MAKE A STRONG DECLARATION ON THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN SITUATION--PERHAPS REITERATING THEIR DETERMINATION TO HOLD FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ASSURANCES TO THE CZECH MINISTER IN BERLIN WHEN AUSTRIA WAS



ANNEXED.

BUT NOBODY EXPECTS SUCH A DECLARATION. BOTH FRANCE AND BRITAIN ARE DEPENDING UPON DIPLOMACY TO CRACK THE HENLEIN FRONT.

V342PF

LONDON FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ANGLO-FRENCH XXX HENLEIN FRONT.

JAN GARRIGUE MASARYK, CZECH MINISTER TO LONDON, HAS JUST RETURNED FROM PRAHA TO ACQUAINT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS WITH THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION.

THE SPANISH ISSUE WILL BE AS FORMIDABLE AS THAT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHEN THE MINISTERS BEGIN THEIR TASK AT TEN DOWNING STREET.

THE FRENCH DO NOT SHARE CHAMBERLAIN'S OPTIMISM THAT AN INSURGENT VICTORY IN SPAIN WOULD DISPOSE OF THE ITALIAN-GERMAN THREAT ON THAT SOIL AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ALONG FRANCE'S VITAL AFRICAN COMMUNICATION LINES.

(MORE)

U520PED

LONDON SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD ANGLO-FRENCH XXX COMMUNICATION LINES.

THE FRENCH UNDOUBTEDLY WILL WANT TO KNOW WHY CHAMBERLAIN PLACES SUCH GREAT FAITH IN A PAPER PACT WHICH AT THE TIME OF ITS SIGNING, INFORMED SOURCES SAID, WAS IMPORTANT ONLY FOR ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUE.

DESPITE THE ABSENCE OF EXPERTS, MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL BE DISCUSSED, WITH DALADIER, FORMER FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER, IN AN EXCELLENT POSITION TO STATE JUST HOW FRANCE PROPOSES TO AID ISOLATED CZECHOSLOVAKIA IF THE LATTER IS ATTACKED.

NO DECISION TO RE-OPEN TALKS WITH GERMANY WAS EXPECTED TO EMERGE FROM THE CONFERENCE FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT THERE DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE ANY DOORS OPEN AT PRESENT.

WHAT MAY EMERGE, IN THE BELIEF OF SOME, IS A POSSIBLE PLAN BY WHICH PREMIER MUSSOLINI MIGHT ACT AS A GO-BETWEEN WHEN HE MEETS REICHSFUEHRER HITLER IN ROME MAY

U525PED

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER FIRST GRAPH, LONDON, CZECH-EUROPEAN X X X BEGINNING TOMORROW. FRANCE'S PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET FLEW FROM PARIS AND LANDED AT CROYDON AIRPORT LATE TODAY. TWO DEVELOPMENTS, ETC.

V119PED

PARIS, APRIL 27-(AP)-PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET LEFT BY FRENCH COMMERCIAL PLANE LATE TODAY FOR LONDON FOR TWO DAYS OF CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH LEADERS.

WITH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS MINISTERS THEY ARE EXPECTED TO DISCUSS COOPERATION OF ARMED FORCES AND FOREIGN POLICIES IN FACING A TROUBLED EUROPE.

V1242PED

VIENNA, APRIL 27-(AP)-THEODORE CARDINAL INNITZER'S WIENER DIOCESAN BLATT INFORMED THE AUSTRIAN CLERGY TODAY THAT "HENCEFORTH THE CATHOLIC PRIEST IN NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY MUST ~~BE A~~ BE A MODEL CITIZEN."

X41

"HE IS A MISSIONARY AND MUST EDUCATE HIS PARISHIONERS TO BE GOOD CHRISTIANS AND GOOD CITIZENS," THE PUBLICATION ADDED. "POLITICS, HOWEVER, NO LONGER HAVE A VOICE IN THE PULPIT."

V1242PED

They announced a general agreement to defend their common democracy and seek "a peaceful and just solution of problems" in Central Europe. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Edouard Daladier, it was officially declared, agreed on continued discussions by their general staffs "as far as may be necessary" to co-ordinate their armed forces.

**BRITAIN, FRANCE**  
**ALLIED FOR WAR**  
**Hope to Save Peace by**  
**Strength—Map Czech**  
**Trade Aid**

LONDON, April 29 (AP).—The Premiers of Britain and France today concluded a vital two-day conference in which they forged a

mighty entente designed to keep the peace of Europe by virtue of its own strength.

Having agreed on a pooling of their vast resources in the world's greatest defensive alliance, the conferees ended their conversations shortly before 5 P. M.

They also mapped an economic-diplomatic campaign to prevent Germany from starving Czechoslovakia into submission and considered moves to relieve the economic pressure of Nazi Germany on other small neighbors of the Danubian region.



30.24-243

30.24-243

**French Approve Accord**

The French approved the Anglo-Italian accord signed at Rome April 16.

A communique said both countries felt that "the Mediterranean appeasement" thus effected would facilitate the withdrawal of foreign soldiers and arms from the Spanish civil war.

The Premiers announced their agreement that it was "of the highest importance" in the present state

of the world that Britain and France commonly pursue "the defense of not only their common interests but also of those ideals of national and international life which has united their two countries."

Regarding Spain, France was won over to the British view that the question of Italian and German influence there could best be settled after the civil war is over and by renewed efforts to get the British plan for withdrawal of foreign troops under way.

**Powers to Aid Czechs.**

LONDON, April 29 (A. P.).—The Prime Minister of Britain and the Premier of France today concluded a vital two-day conference in which they forged a mighty entente designed to keep the peace of Europe by virtue of its own strength.

Having agreed on a pooling of their vast armed strength in the world's greatest defensive alliance, the conferees ended their conversations shortly before 5 P. M. (noon, New York time).

The two governments then announced a general agreement to defend their common democracy and to seek "a peaceful and just solution of problems" in central Europe.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Edouard Daladier, it was declared, agreed on continued discussions by their general staffs "as far as may be necessary" to co-ordinate their armed forces.

**Proclaim Their Unity.**

The French approved the Anglo-Italian accord signed at Rome April 16. A communique said both countries felt that "the Mediterranean appeasement" thus effected would facilitate the withdrawal of foreign soldiers and arms from the Spanish civil war.

The Premiers announced their agreement that it was "of the highest importance" in the present state of the world that Britain and France commonly pursue "the defense of not only their common interests but also of those ideals of national and international life which has united their two countries."

They also examined a certain number of questions relating to the situation in the Far East and took the opportunity to discuss certain problems which figure on the agenda of the next meeting of the League of Nations (the council meeting opening May 9).

Concerning the threat of German aggression to Czechoslovakia, they announced that they "gave all their attention to the situation in central Europe and found themselves in general agreement on action which could most usefully be undertaken with a view of assuring peaceful and just solution of problems presenting themselves in this region."

**Economic Aid for Czechs.**

The action contemplated was not specified, but informed persons asserted that it consisted of economic aid to prevent Germany from starving the Czechs and other peoples of the Danubian region into submission.

The French put forward the proposals for help to Czechoslovakia and other Danubian States to prevent strangulation by Germany.

Previously the London conferees had drafted main outlines of plans to link their army, navy and airforce resources against any threat of invasion to either.

Details of the military merger were left to the general staffs of the two Powers, but the Ministers were believed to have drawn the broad lines for French control of the allied air force.

The combined French and British armies contemplated by the agreement on pooling of defense forces would make 1,230,000 men available immediately on the outbreak of war. Behind this, however, would be France's reserves, estimated at 7,000,000, and Britain's reservoirs of men of fighting age, put at 9,000,000, the greatest potential army in the world.

**To Pool Fighting Forces.**

Even greater importance is attached to pooling of navies and airforces, probably under British direction. The navies would total nearly 2,000,000 tons, built or building.

Both Powers are adding feverishly to their airforces, but France now has 1,400 first line planes and 900 in reserve. Britain is known to be working toward an objective much higher than that previously announced—1,750 first line planes by March, 1939.

Indications were that British and French efforts at airforce expansion would be pushed side by side. Britain now has an aviation mission in America exploring the possibility of purchasing heavy bombers for quick delivery by United States firms and the outlook for long-range plane production in Canada.

**French May Buy U. S. Planes.**

It has been suggested that France participate in this buying program. Presumably she will concentrate on pursuit planes while Britain makes long-range bombers. The British Government has promised to reach the maximum production of these in every possible home plant within two years.

Establishment of British air bases in France, exchange of aircraft building plans and designs, creation of joint aircraft supply bases, co-ordination of joint defense material purchases—all these are contemplated.

Naval defense was not stressed so sharply, but it was believed that naval plans for a long time have been on a practical, mutual basis.

The conferees had before them a detailed memorandum from the Czechoslovak Government outlining the concessions it was prepared to make to appease the Nazified German minority, led by Konrad Henlein, whose demands have greatly increased since Germany annexed Austria.

Regarding Spain, France was won over to the British view that the question of Italian and German influence there could best be settled after the civil war is over and by renewed efforts to get the British plan for withdrawal of foreign troops under way.

LONDON: FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD BRITISH XXI MARCH, 1939.

THE CONFEREES HAD BEFORE THEM A DETAILED MEMORANDUM FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT OUTLINING THE CONCESSIONS IT WAS PREPARED TO MAKE TO APPEASE THE NAZIFIED GERMAN MINORITY, LED BY KONRAD HENLIN, WHOSE DEMANDS HAVE GREATLY INCREASED SINCE GERMANY ANNEXED AUSTRIA.

REGARDING SPAIN FRANCE WAS WON OVER TO THE BRITISH VIEW THAT THE QUESTION OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN INFLUENCE THERE COULD BEST BE SETTLED AFTER THE CIVIL WAR IS OVER AND BY RENEWED EFFORTS TO GET THE BRITISH PLAN FOR WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS UNDER WAY.

INDICATIONS WERE THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH EFFORTS AT AIRFORCE EXPANSION WOULD BE PUSHED SIDE BY SIDE.

ADD London - April - 29  
CONCERNING THE THREAT OF GERMAN EXPANSION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA THEY

ANNOUNCED THAT THEY "GAVE ALL THEIR ATTENTION TO THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND FOUND THEMSELVES IN GENERAL AGREEMENT ON ACTION WHICH COULD MOST USEFULLY BE UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW OF ASSURING PEACEFUL AND JUST SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS PRESENTING THEMSELVES IN THIS REGION."

THE ACTION CONTEMPLATED WAS NOT SPECIFIED, BUT INFORMED PERSONS BELIEVED IT TO CONSIST IN ECONOMIC AID TO PREVENT GERMANY FROM STARVING THE CZECHS AND OTHER PEOPLES OF THE DANUBIAN REGION INTO SUBMISSION.

10 C/2



1938

# BRITAIN NOW HAS AN AVIATION MISSION IN AMERICA EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF PURCHASING HEAVY BOMBERS FOR QUICK DELIVERY BY UNITED STATES FIRMS AND THE OUTLOOK FOR LONG-RANGE PLANE PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT FRANCE PARTICIPATE IN THIS BUYING PROGRAM. PRESUMABLY SHE WILL CONCENTRATE ON PURSUIT PLANES WHILE BRITAIN MAKES LONG-RANGE BOMBERS. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED TO REACH THE MAXIMUM PRODUCTION OF THESE IN EVERY POSSIBLE HOME PLANT WITHIN TWO YEARS.

## BRITAIN AND FRANCE PLAN AID TO CZECHS

Forces Pooled, They Discuss Saving Danube States From Nazi Coups

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 29 — Britain and France, agreed on a pooling of their vast armed strength in the world's greatest defensive alliance, today mapped an economic-diplomatic campaign to prevent Germany from starving Czechoslovakia into submission.

When the premiers and foreign ministers of the two democracies suspended their momentous conference for lunch it was known that plans for relieving economic pressure on Germany's smaller neighbors was taking form.

Previously they had drafted main outlines of plans to link their army, navy and air-force resources against any threat of invasion to either.

### Merger Strengthens Hands

The moral force of this combination strengthened their hands as they turned to the question of safeguards against war dangers in central Europe, where Nazi expansion imperils Czechoslovakia, France's ally.

Details of the military merger were left to the general staffs of the two powers, but the Ministers were believed to have drawn the broad lines for French control of the allied armies and British direction of the navies and airforces.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, for Britain; Premier Edouard

Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, for France, drafted the alliance. Their conference, begun yesterday, was to end tonight.

### Would Save Danube States

The French put forward the proposals for help to Czechoslovakia and other Danubian states to prevent strangulation by Germany. Chamberlain and Halifax looked favorably on broad lines of such a campaign.

The combined French and British armies contemplated by the agreement on pooling of defense forces would make 1,230,000 men available immediately on the outbreak of war. Behind this, however, would be France's reserves, estimated at 7,000,000, and Britain's reservoirs of men of fighting age, put at 9,000,000 the greatest potential army in the world.

Even greater importance was attached to pooling of navies and air forces, probably under British direction. The navies would total nearly two million tons, built or building.

Both powers are adding feverishly to their air forces, but France now has 1,400 first-line planes and 900 in reserve. Britain is known to be working toward an objective much higher than that previously announced—1,750 first-line planes by March, 1939.

Mindful of Nazi disturbance in Czechoslovakia and Germany's drive for expansion as the protector of German minorities everywhere, the two leading democracies of Europe shaped an agreement which was in everything but name a formal mutual-assistance pact.

### Facing Czechoslovakia Peril

While today sessions were concerned primarily with German agitation within Czechoslovakia and how to guard against its dangers to European tranquillity, there was further discussion

also of the Italian and German influence within Spain, withdrawal of foreign volunteers from the civil war, and when and how and under what circumstances to open talks with Germany on a general European peace accord.

Establishment of British air bases in France, exchange of aircraft building plans and designs, creation of joint aircraft supply bases, coordination of joint defense material purchases—all these are contemplated.

The British Ministers were said to regard favorably, on the economic side, an arrangement for British Government credits or private credits to finance French purchases of wheat, oil and other raw materials in Czechoslovakia and other Danubian states—this to offset German economic influence in those sections.

### In Accord—No Exaggeration

Premier Daladier, at the conclusion of yesterday's conferences, declared that "we arrived without difficulty at complete agreement. Without exaggeration, all conversations were most cordial, everyone fully aware of and fully understanding the necessities we have to face."

British leadership in the discussions was apparent, and so marked that to one Frenchman was attributed the remark that "at this pace we shall very soon have full dominion status."

Aside from the military, the Ministers were agreed to continuance of the "hands-off-Spain" policy as the best insurance again embroiling the rest of Europe in war.

### Agree On Pacts With Italy

There was agreement also on the British-Italian friendship pact. Daladier told Chamberlain that France hoped to appoint an Ambassador to Italy by May 15, restoring good rela-

tions strained by the Ethiopian war and aggravated by the Spanish civil conflict.

The way apparently was cleared for efforts by the two nations to gain recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, Italy's price for renewed friendship with the two democracies. The British-Italian agreement is complete; France still is negotiating.

## BRITISH (PMS BUDGET)

LONDON, APRIL 29—(AP)—THE PATTERN OF THE MIGHTIEST ANGLO-FRENCH MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ALLIANCE IN PEACETIME HISTORY EMERGED TODAY FROM MINISTERIAL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

IN THE TWO DAYS OF TALKS, CONCLUDING TODAY, THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS AND FOREIGN MINISTERS DEVISED THE SWEEPING PROGRAM OF COOPERATION TO PREPARE NOW ADEQUATE DEFENSES AGAINST THE DAY WHEN WAR MAY COME.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH MILITARY COOPERATION WOULD CONCERN ITSELF PRINCIPALLY WITH AIR AND NAVAL FORCES.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, VISCOUNT HALIFAX, COVERED THE ENTIRE GROUND WITH FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER BONNET.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH AIR BASES IN FRANCE, EXCHANGE OF AIRCRAFT BUILDING PLANS AND DESIGNS, CREATION OF JOINT AIRCRAFT SUPPLY BASES, COORDINATION OF JOINT DEFENSE MATERIAL PURCHASES--ALL THESE ARE CONTEMPLATED.

THE BRITISH MINISTERS WERE SAID TO REGARD FAVORABLY, ON THE ECONOMIC SIDE, AN ARRANGEMENT FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT CREDITS OR PRIVATE CREDITS TO FINANCE FRENCH PURCHASES OF WHEAT, OIL AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND OTHER DANUBIAN STATES--THIS TO OFFSET GERMAN ECONOMIC INFLUENCE IN THOSE SECTIONS.

NAVAL DEFENSE WAS NOT STRESSED SO SHARPLY, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THAT NAVAL PLANS FOR A LONG TIME HAVE BEEN ON A PRACTICAL, MUTUAL BASIS.



1938

PREMIER DALADIER, AT THE CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S CONFERENCES, DECLARED THAT "WE ARRIVED WITHOUT DIFFICULTY AT COMPLETE AGREEMENT. WITHOUT EXAGGERATION, ALL CONVERSATIONS WERE MOST CORDIAL, EVERYONE BEING FULLY AWARE OF AND FULLY UNDERSTANDING THE NECESSITIES WE HAVE TO FACE."

WITH ANGLO-FRENCH  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES,  
AIRFORCES AND NAVIES:

	GREAT BRITAIN	FRANCE	TOTAL	GERMANY
ARMY EFFECTIVES	503,588	725,759	1,229,347	875,739
ARMY TRAINED				
RESERVES	278,000	5,500,000	5,778,000	12,000,000
WARPLANES (FIRST LINE)	2,031	1,400	3,431	2,000
NAVAL TONNAGE	1,175,175	485,246	1,660,421	155,665
NAVAL PERSONNEL	112,000	70,000	182,000	(UNAVAILABLE)

**French Veto Talk With Nazis**  
LONDON, April 29 (P).—It was learned that Prime Minister Chamberlain today suggested opening conversations with Hitler in the near future, but that the French flatly rejected the proposal. However, Foreign Secretary Halifax and the French diplomats will maintain friendly overtures soon to Berlin and other Central European capitals regarding Czechoslovakia, it was said.

The co-ordination of the Anglo-French defense forces agreed on yesterday presents in effect one vast machine being steadily rearmed on both sides of the English Channel.

The two nations have a total of 1,229,347 army effectives, 5,778,000 trained reserves, more than 3,400 first-line planes and 1,660,421 tons of naval craft.

Roughly, one-fourth of the money the British government will expend in the current fiscal year will go for defense; the French arms expenditure will be between one-third and one-half of the total government outlay.

Well informed quarters said the British Air Ministry planned to double aircraft production in the next two years.

**Reassures Fascist Powers.**  
LONDON, April 29 (U. P.).—Immediately after conclusion of the Anglo-French talks, the German and Italian diplomatic representatives were received by Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, who assured them that the coming staff talks were not directed against any particular country.

**Daladier Satisfied.**  
PARIS, April 29 (A. P.).—Premier Edouard Daladier, returning from London by plane tonight, said he was "extremely satisfied" with his talks with heads of the British Government.

He and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet went at once to the War Ministry to report to other members of the Cabinet on the agreements reached at London.

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30.24-245

**Czechoslovakia Happy  
Over Military Pledge**

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 29 (P).—Government circles voiced satisfaction tonight with the Anglo-French combination of military power and the pledge to back Czechoslovakia morally if not physically in case of war.

The expressions came after Premier Milan Hodza had postponed until next week a broadcast address on the Sudeten German issue in order to see what results the London conferences between England and France might produce for Czechoslovakia.

It was explained that Czechoslovakia fully indorsed the announced Anglo-French action to defend the ideals of national and international rights.

**To Solve Issues Justly**

"Repeated assurances by leading men of the republic to solve the minority problems justly," the Government sources said, "dominate the work of the Government and are about to be carried through."

"The Praha Government is determined to reorganize the state in the spirit of the late President Masaryk under full reservation of foreign political independence and sovereignty of the republic."

Informed sources said there was no truth in a story printed in Berlin by the newspaper *Der Angriff*, organ of German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, of a charge that officers in the Czechoslovakian army had plotted an attempt on the peace of Europe.

Hodza's address had been awaited with keen interest for an answer to the demands of Konrad Henlein's Nazified party, which is seeking a revision of the nation's foreign policies and self-government for the 3,500,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

Hodza was authorized by the Cabinet earlier this week to explain the Government's position.

**Feeling Stirred**

Meanwhile, patriotic feeling in the country was deeply stirred by developments of the last week.

The great gymnastic societies, hitherto divided by different outlooks,

launched a joint May Day appeal declaring all their 1,500,000 members would stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of their independence and democratic liberties.

The appeal closed with the slogan: "Death rather than life without freedom."

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN-CZECH

PRAHA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, APRIL 29 (A. P.).—PREMIER MILAN HODZA TODAY

POSTPONED HIS RADIO ADDRESS ON THE SUDETEN GERMAN QUESTION UNTIL NEXT WEEK SO HE COULD SEE WHAT RESULTS THE ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS MIGHT PRODUCE FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(IN BERLIN, TENSION IN GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK RELATIONS WAS INCREASED

BY PUBLICATION IN *DER ANGRIF*, ORGAN OF PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL

JOSEPH GOEBBELS, OF A CHARGE THAT OFFICERS IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY HAD PLOTTED A "MONSTROUS ATTEMPT" ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

(THE NEWSPAPERS ASSERTED THAT THE PLOT FAILED TO MATERIALIZE AT THE LAST MOMENT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE WATCHFULNESS OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY.

(THE SCHEME, AS OUTLINED BY *DER ANGRIF*, INVOLVED ORGANIZATION OF A SO-CALLED "TERROR" GROUP AMONG THE SUDETEN GERMANS BY A DISFRANCHISED GERMAN, NAMED GLASER, WHO WAS INSPIRED BY ARMY OFFICERS.

30.27 — 245



(THE PAPER SAID GLASER SUPPLIED THE UNITS OF THE GROUP WITH ARMS AND O TO START A PUTSCH AGAINST THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT DURING THE NIGHT OF APRIL 30 AND THEN INFORMED AUTHORITIES. AS A RESULT THE POLICE WERE GIVEN ORDERS TO SUPPRESS ANY ATTEMPT WITH THE MOST BRUTAL FORCE.

(ONLY THROUGH THE WATCHFULNESS OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, DER ANGRIFF SAID, WAS PREVENTED A GREAT CATASTROPHE.)

HJ512PED

### Rotary Clubs Disband On Henlein's Order.

By the Associated Press.

PRAHA, April 29.—Rotary clubs composed of Sudeten Germans in Usti and Liberec dissolved their organizations today to comply with Konrad Henlein's decision that "secret" groups can have no place in the Nazi movement.

It was expected that dissolution of the Rotary clubs of Karlovy Vary, Marianske Lazne and Teplice-Sanov would follow.

At the same time Arthur Henderson, British Laborite, arrived in Praha for conferences with President Benes, Premier Hodza, Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta, Henlein and other party leaders.

Henderson pointed out to Henlein that British public opinion disapproved the latter's program. Henderson left Henlein with the impression that the program was subject to negotiation and that mutual good will a satisfactory solution of the Sudeten problem could be found.

One hundred Sudeten Germans in three huge busses started from Praha early today to witness Chancellor Hitler's triumphant entry into Rome next Tuesday.

## Reich Expected To Explain Its Jewish Decree

Many Diplomatic Inquiries Seen Forcing Clarification of New Bans

Berlin, April 29 (AP)—The German Government probably will offer soon

an official explanation to all foreign embassies and legations here of the purposes, implications and working of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's anti-Jewish decree of Wednesday.

Diplomatic inquiries have been so numerous, the spokesman for the economics ministry said today, that an official explanation probably would be prepared.

Goering ordered each German Jew to report his property by June 30 if it exceeds 5,000 marks (\$2,000) value. Jews of foreign citizenship were required to evaluate and report any property in Germany in excess of that figure.

#### Difficulties Indicated

Foreign inquiries tried to learn how the German Government proposes to find out whether a foreign owner of property is a Jew or an Aryan.

In countries in which all races are regarded equal, the respective governments may find it inconsistent with their constitutions to volunteer or corroborate information concerning racial derivation.

In one view, Nazi Germany is approaching the last consequences of its anti-Semitic actions by forcing the Jew out of his last position in German life, that of business man.

A high source indicated today that such is the primary aim of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's decree.

#### Confiscation Denied

"There is no thought of confiscation of Jewish property," the informant said. "We want first of all to know exactly what assets are in Jewish hands and then we want to administer these assets through Aryans and let the Jew live on guaranteed interest of 3½ percent. Any change in his property status may be made only with the government's consent."

While the Jew with money thus would be disposed of, more serious is the problem of the hundreds of thousands who have only modest incomes, as small shopkeepers and employees in commercial undertakings.

"We are hoping to be able to provide means for these poor Jews to emigrate," it was explained.

## Reich to Soften Jewish Decree, Official Hints

Will 'Administer,' Not Confiscate, \$2,800,000,000 Assets, Paying Interest of 3½%. He Predicts

BERLIN, April 29 (AP)—The German government probably will offer soon an official explanation to all foreign embassies and legations here on the purposes, implications and working of Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering's anti-Jewish decree of Wednesday. Diplomatic inquiries have been so numerous, the spokesman for the Economics Ministry said today, that an official explanation probably will be prepared.

Goering ordered every German Jew to report his property holdings by June 30 if they exceed 5,000 marks (\$2,000) in value. Jews of foreign citizenship were required to evaluate and report any property in Germany in excess of that figure.

The United States Embassy said its staff still was studying the decree and trying, through official and unofficial sources, to obtain information as to its precise meaning and application. It was pointed out that fundamental German decrees

usually deal in generalities, and specific application becomes evident only after supplementary decrees have been issued.

Nazi Germany is approaching the last consequences of its anti-Semitic policy by forcing the Jew out of his last position in German life, that of business man. A high source indicated today that such was the primary aim of Goering's decree.

"There is no thought of confiscation of Jewish property," the informant said also. "We want, first of all, to know exactly what assets are in Jewish hands, and then we want to administer these assets through Aryans and let the Jew live on guaranteed interest of 3½ percent. Any change in his property status may be made only with the government's consent."

The speaker, conversant with the facts as are few others in Germany, estimated the value of Jewish possessions at about 7,000,000,000 marks (\$2,800,000,000).

And - Berlin - April - 29

FIRST, DOES THIS LEGISLATION NOT DISCRIMINATE AMONG FOREIGN NATIONS IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS COUNTRY? '3.19.38, WHAT D

SECOND, WHAT DOES THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO DO ONCE THE BELONGINGS OF FOREIGN JEWS ARE REGISTERED?

FOREIGN INQUIRIES TRIED TO LEARN HOW THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO FIND OUT WHETHER A FOREIGN OWNER OF PROPERTY IS A JEW OR AN ARYAN.

IN COUNTRIES IN WHICH ALL RACES ARE REGARDED EQUAL, THE RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS MAY FIND IT INCONSISTENT WITH THEIR CONSTITUTIONS TO VOLUNTEER OR CORROBORATE INFORMATION CONCERNING RACIAL DERIVATION.

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY SAID ITS STAFF WAS STUDYING THE DECREE AND TRYING THROUGH OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL SOURCES TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AS TO ITS PRECISE MEANING AND APPLICATION.

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT FUNDAMENTAL GERMAN DECREES USUALLY DEAL IN GENERALITIES AND SPECIFIC APPLICATION BECOMES EVIDENT ONLY AFTER SUPPLEMENTARY DECREES HAVE BEEN ISSUED.



# NAZIS SAY PLA HINGE ON PRAHA CHIEF'S SPEECH

Await Policy Statement  
By Czechoslovakia Be-  
fore Taking Action  
May 1-1938  
May Cut Rail And Water  
Outlets If Neighbor  
Refuses Demands

[By the Associated Press]  
Berlin, April 29—An expected ad-  
dress by Premier Milan Hodza of  
Czechoslovakia was awaited in Ber-  
lin today with the keenest interest,  
for upon it might depend whether  
Germany would revise completely her  
relations with Praha.

The time of the address, expected  
to be an announcement of the deci-  
sion of the Czechoslovak Government  
regarding the eight-point demands of  
Sudeten German Leader Konrad Hen-  
lein, was still uncertain. But it was  
believed it would be delivered today  
or tomorrow.

Remind Czechs Of Trade  
The Henlein demands, which in-  
cluded self-governing German dis-  
tricts free to exercise Nazi principles  
and a revision of Czechoslovak for-  
eign policy away from Germany's  
enemies, were voiced at a party con-  
gress April 24.

"Czechoslovakia had better not for-  
get she is practically dependent upon  
the good will of Germany to main-  
tain the greater part of her water and  
rail connections with the outside  
world," a usually well-informed Nazi  
spokesman said.

Would Cripple Exports  
"The German decision to eliminate  
the Czech free harbor at Hamburg and  
refusal to carry Czech transit ship-  
ments on the German railways would  
completely cripple Czechoslovakia's  
exports."

It was recalled that  
Versailles granted Cz  
free harbor at Hamburg  
free on the Elbe river. Mo  
of  
Czechoslovakia borders on Germany  
and German Austria, so that closing  
of German railways would completely  
block Czech connections with western  
Europe.

May 1-1938

TO ESCAPE SUCH A CLOSING OF GERMAN RAILWAYS AND RIVER TRAFFIC,  
THERE REMAINS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA ONLY THREE WAYS: ACROSS POLAND TO  
THE PORT OF GDYNIA, BY WAY OF RUMANIA TO THE BLACK SEA OR BY WAY OF  
HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA OR ITALY TO THE ADRIATIC.

SUCH HEROUTING OF EXPORTS, HOWEVER, WOULD INCREASE THE PRICE OF HER  
MERCHANDISE TO THE WORLD MARKET.

NAZI OPINION PREVAILING AT PRESENT IN A NUTSHELL IS:  
"CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD BETTER THINK TWICE LEST SHE FIND HERSELF  
BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA."

## BERLIN CHARGES CZECH ARMY PLOT AGAINST SUDETENS

Claim MAY 1-1938 Or-  
ganize Fake Putsch—  
Nazis Warn Prague

BERLIN, April 29 (AP).—Tension in  
German-Czechoslovak relations was  
increased today by publication in  
Der Angriff, organ of Propaganda  
Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, of a  
charge that Czechoslovak army of-  
ficers had plotted a "monstrous at-  
tempt" on the peace of Europe.

Over a dispatch from Liberec,  
Czechoslovakia, Der Angriff printed  
these headlines: "Frivolous Officers'  
Plot in Prague; 'German Putsch'  
Planned for May First; Criminal  
Attempt on European Peace."

The newspaper asserted that a  
group of officers of the Czech  
Army belonging to the so-called  
war party had been preparing a  
plot which failed to materialize at  
the last minute only because of the

watchfulness of a member  
rad Henlein's Sudete  
Party.  
Der Angriff's account  
leged plot was:  
On the initiative of the officers'  
group a German subject named  
Glaser, disfranchised and with a  
warrant out against him, succeeded  
in forming among the Sudeten  
(Nazified) Germans in Czechoslo-

vakia a so-called "terror organiza-  
tion" against the Czechoslovakian  
state.

He also succeeded in forming  
what the paper described as "groups  
of three," supplying them with  
arms and orders to start a putsch  
during the night of April 30.

Glaser then informed authorities  
of all towns and villages where he  
had succeeded in forming these  
groups. The police received orders  
to suppress any attempt.

The watchfulness of one Sudeten  
German, said Der Angriff, has pre-  
vented a catastrophe.

A strong hint of the possibility of  
economic pressure on Czechoslo-  
vakia to force concessions came  
from a well-informed Nazi spokes-  
man.

"Czechoslovakia had better not  
forget she is practically dependent  
on the good will of Germany to  
maintain the greater part of her  
water and rail connections with the  
outside world."

"A German decision to abandon  
the Czech free harbor at Hamburg  
and refusal to carry Czech transit  
shipments on the German railways  
would completely cripple Czecho-  
slovakia's exports."

The Treaty of Versailles granted  
Czechoslovakia a free harbor at  
Hamburg and free traffic on the  
Elbe River. This is the nation's  
cheapest outlet to the sea.

More than half of Czechoslovakia  
borders on Germany and German  
Austria, so that closing of Germa-  
railways would completely block  
Czech connections with Western  
Europe.

30.24-247

MEANWHILE BERLIN AWAITED WITH KEEN INTEREST AN EXPECTED RADIO  
ADDRESS BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PREMIER MILAN HODZA UPON WHICH MIGHT  
DEPEND WHETHER GERMANY WOULD RE-  
HER NEIGHBOR.

IT WAS EXPECTED TO BE AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION  
CONCERNING THE EIGHT DEMANDS MADE BY HENLEIN, THE NAZI LEADER IN  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, IN A SPEECH LAST SUNDAY.

ONLY THROUGH THE WATCHFULNESS OF ONE SUDETEN GERMAN, SAID DER  
ANGRIFF, WAS PREVENTED A CATASTROPHE WHOSE EXTENT HARDLY COULD BE  
IMAGINED.

COMMENTING ON THIS REPORT DER ANGRIFF SAID:

"WHEREAS THE ENTIRE WORLD IS TRYING TO SOLVE ALL PROBLEMS BY PEACE-  
FUL MEANS X X X, PRAHA IS PLAYING WITH FIRE. IN THE SHORT HISTORY  
OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE NO MORE UNSCRUPULOUS SIN HAS BEEN COMMITTED

AGAINST PEACE THAN IN THIS INSTANCE.  
PREMIER HODZA'S ADDRESS WAS EXPECTED TONIGHT OR TOMORROW.  
THE HENLEIN DEMANDS X X X THIRD GRAPH PREVIOUS.

30.24

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# FRANCE VETOES BRITISH PLAN TO WOOL HITLER

## Stands On Program Com- bining Military Forces Of Two Nations

## London Again Pledges Only Moral Support To Czechs If Attacked

[By the Associated Press]  
London, April 29.—Great Britain and France tonight agreed to stand on a program combining military forces of the two nations against possible war and pledged moral, if not physical, backing of Czechoslovakia.

It was learned that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain suggested opening conversations with Hitler in the near future, but that the French flatly rejected the proposal.

However, Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, and the French diplomats will make friendly overtures shortly to Berlin and other central European capitals regarding Czechoslovakia.

### Five Points Listed

- The two powers, in a two-day conference between the British officials and Premier Edouard Daladier and Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister of France:
1. Agreed to coordinate their land, air and sea forces into one great military machine.
  2. Agreed to use their power for defense of common interests and their national and international ideals—meaning democracy.
  3. Strengthened the democratic front. France approved Britain's deal with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy for settlement of Mediterranean, African and Spanish issues; Britain pressed France to make her peace with Italy quickly.

4. Agreed "on action which could most usefully be undertaken with a view of assuring peaceful and just solution of problems" in central Europe.

5. Examined world problems, including the situation in the Far East, but did not disclose their conclusions. The policy of non-intervention in Spain was reaffirmed.

### To Work For Peace

While strengthening cooperation between the British and French fighting branches as a defensive measure, the ministers decided to pursue their efforts for general European appeasement.

Viscount Halifax thus saw both Count Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to London, and German Charge d'Affaires Erich Kordt as soon as the conference ended and explained the situation to them.

Daladier and Bonnet returned to Paris by airplane.

France failed to induce Britain to pledge military aid to Czechoslovakia in event of an invasion. France is bound by a mutual assistance treaty to help the country if there is an attack.

### Would Bring General War

The ministers nevertheless refused to regard the difficulties of the war-creating republic as a family affair, as Germans declare.

It was understood they agreed any German invasion of the nation—whether unprovoked or on a pretext of "restoring order"—almost certainly would bring Britain and France into a general war.

Anglo-French determination to act in event of aggression against Czechoslovakia was considered in some quarters as implied by a mention in the communique issued at the close of the conference.

It said the ministers agreed it was "of the highest importance in the present circumstances that the two governments continue to develop their policy of consultation and collaboration for defense not only of their common interests but also those ideals of national and international life which have united their countries."

### Peace Depends On Many

British and French sources emphasized a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovak problem depended on more than one party. In other words, both Konrad Henlein, leader of the 3,500,000 Germans in the country, and President Edouard Benes both must show themselves willing to help.

They further insisted "the Government friendly to Henlein (Germany) as well as those friendly to Czechoslovakia (France and Britain) must show patience with both sides."

In deciding to continue contacts between their general staffs, Britain and France invigorated the scheme launched in March, 1936, to forestall possible German aggression after Hitler reoccupied the demilitarized Rhineland zone.

The coordination of the Anglo-French defense forces presents in effect one vast machine being steadily rearmored on both sides of the English Channel.

### 3,400 First-Line Planes

The two nations have a total of 1,229,347 army effectives, 5,778,000 trained reserves, more than 3,400 first-line planes, and 1,660,421 tons of naval craft.

Roughly one-fourth of the money the British Government will expend in the current fiscal year will go for defense; the French arms expenditure will be between one-third and one-half of the total Government outlay.

Well-informed quarters said the British Air Ministry planned to double aircraft production in the next two years.

Earl Winterton, Under Secretary for Air in the House of Commons, declared in a speech at Worthing tonight he would have encouraging information to give in the approaching Commons air debate.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In Paris, Finance Minister Paul Marchandeau announced the French Government would lend 15,000,000,000 franc (\$400,000,000) to Germany as a loan shortly for armaments.

Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet arrived by airplane from the London conference and Daladier called a Cabinet meeting for Monday. The Premier said the decision made in London "will not fail to have the most happy results."

### Czechs Appear Satisfied

While the French welcomed the Anglo-Italian accord and hoped to effect one of their own along the same lines, it was understood they failed to share British optimism Italy and Germany would relinquish their footholds in Spain after the civil war ends.

Czechoslovaks were represented as satisfied over the outcome of the talks.

British pointed out that the Anglo-French conference did not carry them beyond the commitments outlined by Chamberlain March 24 when he refused to give Czechoslovakia a "prior guarantee" of armed aid against German aggression.

### Warned Hitler

At that time, however, Chamberlain warned Hitler that war in central Europe might bring in other powers.

Lord Halifax announced tonight he was leaving for Geneva next week for the League of Nations council meeting opening May 9.

There he will prepare the way for recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, one of the things Britain pledged in the Anglo-Italian accord.

## Communique —On— London Talks

[By the Associated Press]  
London, April 29.—The communique issued at conclusion of the conference of British and French Premiers and Foreign Ministers today follows:

During their stay in London M. Daladier and M. Bonnet (French Premier and Foreign Minister) had a certain number of conversations with the Prime Minister (Chamberlain), Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Viscount Halifax) and other British Ministers in the course of which they discussed the principal questions presently affecting the maintenance of peace in the spirit of mutual confidence which inspires the relations between their two countries.

The French and British Ministers examined the results of recent conversations between Lord Perth (British Ambassador to Italy) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy (Count Galeazzo Ciano) which are embodied in the treaty which has been published.

The French Ministers approved this contribution to European appeasement.

The British Ministers for their part expressed hope that conversations which the French Government have just opened with the Italian Government would lead to equally satisfactory results.

### Foreigners In Spain

They were of the opinion that the appeasement in the Mediterranean which would result from these agreements would contribute to the putting into effect of the resolution of November 4, 1937, aimed at withdrawal of foreigners taking part in the civil war in Spain and would facilitate conclusion of agreements aimed at withdrawal of war materials.

They gave all their attention to the situation in central Europe and found themselves in general agreement on action which could most usefully be undertaken with a view of assuring peaceful and just solution of problems presenting themselves in this region.

They also examined a certain number of questions relating to the situation in the Far East and took the opportunity to discuss certain problems which figure on the agenda of the next meeting of the League of Nations (the council meeting opening May 9).

### To Continue Staff Talks

The two governments decided to continue as far as may be necessary contacts between their general staffs which were agreed upon by virtue of the London exchange of letters of March 19, 1936.

At the close of the very frank and full discussions which took place it was recognized once again that Great Britain and France are bound to one another by a close community of interests, and the British and French Ministers agreed it was therefore of the highest importance in the present circumstances that the two governments continue to develop their policy of consultation and collaboration for defense not only of their common interests but also those ideals of national and international life which have united their two countries.

## DENIES ANTI-SEMITIC FIAT IS CONFISCATION

Spokesman Says Reich Will  
Pay 3 1/2 P. C. Return on  
Impounded Possessions.

[By the Associated Press]  
Berlin, April 29.—Nazi Germany is approaching the last consequences of its anti-Semitic convictions by forcing the Jew out of his last position in German life, that of business man.

A high source indicated today that such is the primary aim of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's decree requiring Jews to register the extent of their wealth.

Offering Jews Interest  
"There is no thought of confiscation of Jewish property," the informant said. "We want to know exactly what assets are in Jewish hands and then we want to administer these assets through Aryans, and let the Jew live on guaranteed interest of 3 1/2 per cent. Any change in his property status may be made only with the Government's consent."

The speaker, conversant with the

facts as are few others, estimated the value of Jewish possessions at about \$2,800,000,000.

### Seek Emigration Plan

While the Jew with money thus would be disposed of, more serious is the problem of the hundreds of thousands who have only modest incomes as small shopkeepers or workers.

"We are hoping to be able to provide means for these poor Jews to emigrate," it was explained.

### Waiting To Sacrifice

"But then foreign countries must offer an opportunity for acquiring foreign exchange, with which emigration may be made possible."

"In other words, other countries must open their doors to German goods, then we can transfer the money to take care of impecunious Jews and ease them out of the country. Our aim is to get rid of all Jews and we are willing to make sacrifices to do so. Other countries, however, and especially Jewry of these countries also must do their part."

In compliance with Germany's Nuremberg laws, which demand separation of Jewish and Aryan children in schools, six Vienna high schools today were reserved for Jews only.

## JEWS' BUSINESSES TO BE ARYANIZED

Nazi Promises They'll Get  
3 1/2 P. C. Return on  
Properties' Value

BERLIN, April 29 (P).—A high Nazi source today that the purpose of the Goering decree requiring Jews to register their property is "Aryanization" of business control rather than direct seizure of the Jews' possessions.

"There is no thought of confiscation of Jewish property," the informant said. "We want, first of all, to know exactly what assets are in Jewish hands and then we want to administer these assets through Aryans and let the Jew live on guaranteed interest of 3 1/2 per cent. Any change in his property status may be made only with the Government's consent."

The speaker, conversant with the facts as are few others in Germany, estimated the value of Jewish possessions at about seven billion marks (\$2,800,000,000).

While the Jew with money thus would be disposed of, more serious

is the problem of the hundreds of thousands who have only modest incomes as small shopkeepers and employees in commercial undertakings.

"We are hoping to be able to provide means for these poor Jews to emigrate," it was explained.

"But, then, foreign countries must offer an opportunity for acquiring foreign exchange, with which emigration for these Jews may be made possible."

"In other words, other countries must open their doors to German goods; then we can transfer the money to take care of impecunious Jews and ease them out of the country. Our aim is to get rid of all Jews and we are willing to make sacrifices to do so. Other countries, however, and especially Jewry of these countries, also must do their part."

Because of numerous inquiries, the Government probably will give a full explanation of the operation of the decree to all foreign embassies and legations, an official said today.

Envoys to know how the German Government proposes to find out whether a foreign owner of property is a Jew or Aryan.

In countries in which all races are regarded equal the Governments may find it inconsistent with their constitutions to volunteer or corroborate information concerning racial derivation.

### Vienna Sets Up Jewish Schools

VIENNA, April 29 (P).—In compliance with Germany's Nuremberg laws, which require separation of Jewish and "Aryan" children in schools, six Vienna high schools today were reserved for Jews only.

MAY 2 1938



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VIENNA, APRIL 29-(AP)-GERMAN SECRET POLICE SAID TODAY THEY WERE IN AGREEMENT WITH ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES ON THE DISSOLUTION OF CATHOLIC LAY SOCIETIES IN AUSTRIAN GERMANY EXCEPT THOSE SERVING PURELY RELIGIOUS OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

THE SOCIETIES HAD BEEN TERMED ACTIVE IN POLITICS, WHICH NAZIISM DOES NOT TOLERATE.

VIENNA ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES EXPLAINED THAT THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONS, WHOSE MEMBERS NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 650,000, HAD BEEN AGREED TO AT A MEETING OF SECRET POLICE AND THE FIVE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS ~~MEMBER~~. April 5-

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT OUT OF A TOTAL OF 30 SOCIETIES IN AUSTRIA, ABOUT 15, WITH AN APPROXIMATE MEMBERSHIP OF 750,000, WOULD CONTINUE THEIR EXISTENCE.

THE SECRET POLICE SAID THAT GRADUAL ELIMINATION OF WHAT WERE TERMED CATHOLIC POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS HAD BEEN DECIDED UPON.

CONTRARY TO THE DRASTIC ACTION IN BAVARIA, WHERE EVEN TODAY A SORT OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE IS MAINTAINED BY CHURCH AUTHORITIES, THE SECRET POLICE IN AUSTRIA PURSUED A COURSE OF SMOOTH LIQUIDATION AFTER INVESTIGATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE RESPECTIVE SOCIETIES IN THE NINE AUSTRIAN PROVINCES.

DISSOLUTION OF SOCIETIES IN UPPER AUSTRIA HAS INVOLVED ABOUT 40,000 MEMBERS.

30.24 VIENNA, APRIL 29-(AP)-ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THE GESTAPO (GERMAN SECRET POLICE) HAD DEMANDED THAT ALL CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN AUSTRIA, EXCEPT THOSE SERVING PURELY RELIGIOUS OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES, BE DISSOLVED.

THE LINZER DIOCESAN BLATT, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF UPPER AUSTRIAN DIOCESES, PUBLISHED A LIST OF 12 CATHOLIC SOCIETIES ALREADY DISSOLVED IN UPPER AUSTRIA, INCLUDING THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S UNION, THE SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF RELIGION, CHRISTIAN AND GERMAN TURNERS (GYMNASTS) AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.

THE NEWSPAPER EXPLAINED THAT THE DECISION WAS REACHED AFTER "DISCUSSIONS WITH TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BERLIN ~~SECRET~~ SECRET STATE POLICE."

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## U. S. Gates Opened To Austrian Refugees

Quota Readjusted  
May Admit Thousands

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Roosevelt has opened United States' gates to a potential flood of

refugees from Hitlerized Austria by incorporating the Austrian immigration quota figure in that of Germany.

The move was one of several "technical steps" whereby Secretary Hull proposes to adjust Austro-American relations to the new Austro-German setup.

It added 1,413—the former Austrian quota—to the 25,957 allotment for Germans who may enter the United States.

## LONDON AWAITS NEXT MOVE BY REICHSFÜHRER

Hitler's Visit To Italy Or  
Tuesday May Strengthen  
Rome-Berlin Axis

Czechoslovakia Remain  
Danger Spot In Euro-  
pean Situation

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 30—It is Adolf Hitler move in the European game which may involve war or another change the map.

Little Czechoslovakia, the republic born in the World War, is the danger spot.

There, with May Day to be celebrated tomorrow, the Government banned political demonstrations in an effort to prevent possible racial and party clashes at a time when Konrad Henlein, leader of the country's minority of 3,500,000 Germans, is demanding a change in the nation's foreign policy and autonomy for his followers.

But the prime action next week focused not in Praha but in Rome.

Hitler in Rome Tuesday  
Premier Benito Mussolini there holds the balance of power, with one hand clasping Hitler in the Rome-Berlin lineup, and the other clasping British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain under the Anglo-Italian accord.

Hitler is going to Rome Tuesday to renew and, some think, to strengthen the German-Italian working agreement which may become an answer to the highly dramatized renewal of the long-standing Anglo-French accord to work together if Germany should become a menace.

That is his first move.

The other concerns what Hitler may be willing to do about Czechoslovakia.



**BEYOND THE STEPS TO PRESERVE PEACE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA LIES  
THE GREATER OBJECTIVE OF GENERAL EUROPEAN APPEASEMENT.  
THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS IN THE UNDERTAKING CONCERNING  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA MAY DETERMINE WHETHER THE TWO WESTERN POWERS WILL  
MAKE A FRESH START IN THE SEARCH FOR A GENERAL GERMAN SETTLEMENT.  
CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE GENERAL STAFFS OF BRITAIN AND  
FRANCE, STARTED IN MARCH, 1936, AFTER HITLER REMILITARIZED THE  
RHINELAND, WERE SCHEDULED TO BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK.  
CONCERNED OVER THE STRONG FRONT SHOWN IN THE ANGLO-FRENCH  
CONFERENCE, HITLER WAS CREDITED IN SOME REPORTS HERE WITH THE  
INTENTION OF SEEKING AN OUTRIGHT MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH MUSSOLINI  
DURING THE FUHRER'S EIGHT-DAY VISIT IN ITALY.  
MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS TOMORROW OFFERED FORUMS FOR  
WIDESPREAD ENUNCIATION OF MANY POLITICAL CREEDS THROUGHOUT THE  
WORLD.**

**2 ALLIES EVOLVE  
PEACEFUL PLAN  
TO SAVE CZECHS**  
London-Paris Axis Asking  
Both Praha And Berlin  
To Compromise

**Britain Seen Drawn In  
If Nazi Move Forces  
France To Fight**  
[By the Associated Press]  
London, April 30, 1938  
axis, strengthened by a newly coordi-  
nated land, air and sea force, prepared  
today to exert its powerful leverage to  
bring about a peaceful solution of the

Sudeten German problem in Czecho-  
slovakia.  
At conclusion of the two-day con-  
ference at which British and French  
Ministers discussed world problems,  
from China to Spain and central Eu-  
rope, it was said the two powers  
planned these immediate steps:  
1. A British approach to Berlin to  
seek a modification of the program  
of Germans subscribing to Nazi  
principles who are making autonomy  
and other demands of the Czecho-  
slovak Government.

**Seek General Settlement**  
2. A conference by Britain and  
France with the Czechoslovak Gov-  
ernment at Praha, also for the pur-  
pose of bringing about a compromise  
with the Sudeten Germans led by  
Konrad Henlein.  
3. If the dangerous Czechoslovak  
situation was settled, it was said  
British Foreign Minister Viscount  
Halifax would seek the cooperation  
of German Foreign Minister Joachim  
von Ribbentrop in opening long-  
deferred discussions toward a gen-  
eral Anglo-German settlement.  
**For European Parley**  
After these stepping stones, the Brit-  
ish envisaged an all-European parley  
on central European quarrels.  
In the background was the agree-  
ment of the two powerful Democratic  
nations to defend their common ideals  
of national and international life with  
their combined army, navy and air  
forces.  
These forces would total 1,200,000  
army effectives, nearly 6,000,000 army  
reserves, more than 3,400 first line air-  
planes, and 1,660,000 tons of naval craft.  
**See Britain Forced To Fight**  
The British Ministers placed their  
reliance upon diplomatic rather than  
military or economic power to per-  
suade President Eduard Benes of  
Czechoslovakia and Henlein and his  
Berlin backers to come to terms.  
But the French appeared so firm  
that if diplomacy failed Britain would  
be willing to try the economic method,  
and after that the military threat to  
preserve peace.  
Many sources interpreted the new  
links forged in the Anglo-French alli-  
ance to mean that Britain would be  
virtually forced to fight for France if  
her ally became drawn into a major  
war.

**1936 Pledges Expanded**  
It was admitted the military under-  
standing was an extension of arrange-  
ments made March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1936, for joint  
Anglo-French general staff conferences  
after Hitler remilitarized the Rhine-  
land.  
Then Britain agreed to aid only  
France and Belgium in the event of  
unprovoked aggression.  
Standing out in the new alignment of  
relations between the two powers was  
their refusal to regard the difficulties  
of Czechoslovakia with her German  
minority as merely a "family affair"  
with Germany—as Berlin insists it  
should be regarded.

**Three Steps Mapped**  
France and Great Britain, whose  
prime ministers and foreign ministers  
yesterday concluded a two-day con-  
ference, have mapped three-degree  
steps in an effort to achieve a peace-  
ful solution of the Czechoslovakia

minority problem.  
These are:  
**Political**—Approaches to Berlin and  
Praha to seek modification of Ger-  
man demands on Czechoslovakia  
and Czechoslovak acceptance of  
as many as possible consistent with  
national honor and independence.  
**Economic**—Preferential trade agree-  
ments with Czechoslovakia, if  
diplomacy should fail, to free that  
nation of economic dependence on  
Germany.  
**Military**—The two democracies have  
let Europe know they are putting  
more faith in the power of their  
rearmament through coordination  
of their land, air and naval forces.

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE GENERAL STAFFS OF THE ARMED  
FORCES OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS TO COMPLETE THE DETAILS  
OF ARMED COORDINATION AGREED UPON IN THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE  
WERE SCHEDULED TO START NEXT WEEK.

**Nazi Shot  
In Scuffle  
With Czech**  
Attacks Secret Service Officer  
And Then Is Wounded In  
Leg By Another

Praha, Czechoslovakia, April 30 (AP)—  
A member of Konrad Henlein's Sudeten  
German (Nazi) party was shot through  
the leg by a Czech secret service officer  
last night as he was celebrating  
May Day.  
Karl Potzy, the Sudeten German,  
was caught posting May Day placards  
by a Czech secret service officer, the  
police report said. When the officer  
intervened he was attacked and  
beaten.  
His calls for help brought to his  
rescue a second secret service man,  
who fired the shot which injured  
Potzy.  
May Day celebrations throughout  
Czechoslovakia will see no marching  
of political parties. An order of the  
Government forbidding all political  
demonstrations will be enforced.  
In Praha all political parties, from  
Communists to the Extreme Right,  
with the exception of the Germans,  
agreed to have a common celebration  
on Wenzel Square with the consent  
of the Government.  
By agreement party flags will be  
absent and the only speaker will be  
the Mayor of Praha.  
In the Sudeten German region all  
May Day celebrations will be conduct-  
ed by the Henlein party. Here, too,  
demonstrations will be prohibited.

THE LARGE GYNASTIC SOCIETIES, SOKOLS, SOCIAL  
DEMOCRATIC WORKERS, TURNVEREIN AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC TURNVEREIN  
HITHERTO DIVIDED, LAUNCHED A JOINT APPEAL IN THE FACE OF THE  
GERMAN THREAT, DECLARING THE SOLIDARITY OF THEIR 1,500,000



30.24-251

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MEMBERS IN DEFENSE OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND DEMOCRATIC  
LIBERTIES.

"DEATH RATHER THAN LIFE WITHOUT FREEDOM", THEIR APPEAL  
DECLARED.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES VOICED SATISFACTION WITH THE OUTCOME  
OF BRITISH-FRENCH CONVERSATIONS IN LONDON, EXPLAINING THAT  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA ENDORSED THEIR ACTION TO DEFEND THE IDEALS OF  
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS AND WELCOMED THEIR MILITARY  
COORDINATION. *of the British and French armed forces*

IT WAS ~~DECLARED~~ DECLARED THERE WAS NO "TRUTH" TO A STORY  
PRINTED YESTERDAY IN BERLIN BY ~~THE~~ DER ANGRIF, PROPAGANDA  
MINISTER GOEBBELS' ORGAN, CHARGING A "WAR PARTY" OF CZECH ARMY  
OFFICERS PLOTTED "A MONSTROUS ATTEMPT" ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.  
THE PLOT, AS OUTLINED BY DER ANGRIF, ~~WAS~~ CONSISTED OF  
ORGANIZATION OF A "TERROR" GROUP ~~AMONG~~ *MAY 1 1938* SOUTHERN GERMANS, TO  
BE SUPPRESSED BY POLICE VIOLENCE AT THE PROPER TIME OF  
DISCOVERY.

#### To Push Nazification

VIENNA, April 30 (AP).—Organized Nazification of Austria, and conversion of the state's political divisions into "gaus" or subdistricts, will begin May 10, when Chancellor Adolf

Hitler's visit to Italy comes to end, a press bureau official announced here today.

The spokesman added that "Aryanization" of Vienna then would be pushed with vigor.

A Nazi official, meanwhile, declared the decision to dissolve some Catholic organizations in Austria would cause no difficulty, because "the Austrian church authorities are co-operating in a friendly spirit with National Socialist (Nazi) plans to eliminate politics from the church."

Ecclesiastical authorities disclosed Friday that the German secret police had demanded the dissolution of all Catholic organizations in Austria except those serving purely religious or charitable purposes.

Charges against former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's regime continued here during the week. Old pictures of Schuschnigg were reprinted in newspapers with the caption, "The Hangman Chancellor."

Schuschnigg was blamed for the execution of Nazis after the 1934 putsch. Nazi officials expressed the

opinion that Hitler might content himself with censuring Schuschnigg morally for "exploiting all the cruelty and crookedness of his Jewish regime." Thus, Schuschnigg may not be brought to trial at all.

Nora Gregor, actress, who was married December 2 to Police Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, was notified in the official "Wiener Zeitung" to appear in court and defend herself against a charge of owing a sum equivalent to \$300 to a milliner.

The ceremony began at 8 o'clock, when a schoolboy threw Dr. Schuschnigg's book, "Three Times Austria," on a gasoline-soaked pyre at gayly illuminated Residenz Square. Next came books on Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and his regime, then propaganda books and works by Jewish authors.

The proceedings were conducted under the auspices of the National Socialist Teachers Association, which previously had made an appeal to the public to deliver all "objectionable literature forced upon the people by the Schuschnigg regime."

The request read: "We do not want to search homes, but we appeal to you for the sake of decency." It added that books by Emil Ludwig, Stefan Zweig and "Jews" and "clerical and monarchist literature" must disappear from German homes.

The burning was largely symbolic, however, for only one copy each of 2,000 different books was consigned to the flames. The rest, said to consist of more than 30,000 volumes collected from the university and other libraries, are to be burned later.

THE NOTICE SAID *MAY 1 1938* ~~HER~~ ~~ABOUTS~~ ~~WERE~~  
UNKNOWN. IT WAS BELIEVED SHE WAS IN SWITZERLAND.

#### AZIS BURN BOOKS IN SALZBURG SQUARE

15,000 See Schuschnigg Work  
and Titles by Jews Destroyed  
*30.24*

SALZBURG, Austria, April 30 (AP).—Fifteen persons watched the public burning tonight of books written by Jews and anti-Nazi propaganda published during the regime of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg.



PARIS, APRIL 30-(AP)-FRANCE WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE AGREED TO BRING PRESSURE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO PERSUADE HER CENTRAL EUROPEAN ALLY TO GRANT AS MANY NAZI DEMANDS AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT SACRIFICING HER NATIONAL HONOR AND INDEPENDENCE.

OBSERVERS IN PARIS BELIEVED FRANCE AND BRITAIN HAD FOUND A COMPROMISE SOLUTION FOR THE DANGER TO EUROPEAN PEACE CREATED BY THE AMBITIONS OF SUDETEN GERMANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THIS SOLUTION, TOGETHER WITH A DEFENSIVE MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, WAS CONSIDERED IN PARIS TO BE AN OUTSTANDING RESULT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONVERSATIONS WHICH ENDED IN LONDON YESTERDAY.

IT WAS REPORTED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN OF BRITAIN AND PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE HAD WORKED OUT THIS PEACEABLE FORMULA FOR CENTRAL EUROPE:

1. FRANCE WILL ASK CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO DEAL GENEROUSLY WITH THE SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY AND GRANT KONRAD HENLEIN'S NAZIS THE GREATER PART OF THEIR DEMANDS FOR AUTONOMY.
2. BRITAIN WILL EXPLAIN TO GERMANY HER INTEREST IN PEACE IN CENTRAL EUROPE. SHE WILL ASK THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S INFLUENCE BE USED TO OBTAIN MODIFICATIONS OF SUDETEN GERMAN LEADER HENLEIN'S DEMANDS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT, PARTICULARLY THAT FOR A CHANGE IN PRAHA'S FOREIGN POLICY.
3. BRITAIN RECOGNIZES THE BINDING TERMS OF FRANCE'S ALLIANCE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND WILL MAKE NO EFFORT TO HAVE IT MODIFIED.
4. THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL AID CZECHOSLOVAKIA ECONOMICALLY THROUGH PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.

INFORMED FRENCH SOURCES ECHOED DALADIER'S STATEMENT ON HIS RETURN TO PARIS THAT "NEVER WAS THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS MORE INTIMATE."

THEY CONSIDERED THE RESULTS OF THE TALKS AS VIRTUALLY A DEFENSIVE MILITARY TREATY.

CLOSE COORDINATION OF THE NATIONS' ARMED FORCES, AS WELL AS DIPLOMATIC POLICIES, WAS CONSIDERED AS STRENGTHENING THE INFLUENCE OF THE LONDON-PARIS AXIS IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

DALADIER WENT PROMPTLY TO WORK TODAY TO OBTAIN MONEY FOR STRENGTHENING OF FRENCH ARMED FORCES. HE PRESIDED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE BOARD TO RAISE AND ADMINISTER A NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND.

THE DIRECTORS CONSIDERED METHODS OF FLOATING A 15,000,000,000-FRANC (3465,000,000) LOAN. THE FIRST CONTRIBUTION---5,000 FRANCS (\$155)---CAME FROM A CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DIRECTORS WILL BE CONSIDERED BY DALADIER'S "INNER COUNCIL" OF MINISTERS ON MONDAY MORNING WHEN THE FIRST OF DALADIER'S DECREE LAWS DESIGNED TO REHABILITATE FRENCH ECONOMY WERE EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED IN PRELIMINARY FORM.

THE WHOLE CABINET WILL MEET WITH PRESIDENT ALBERT LEBRUN MONDAY AFTERNOON.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS NAMED MYRON C. TAYLOR TO SERVE AS AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES.

IN ANNOUNCING TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENT TODAY THE WHITE HOUSE SAID THE PRESIDENT HAD ALSO SELECTED A NUMBER OF OTHER "REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN MEN" TO FORM PART OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES WHICH WILL SEEK TO AID AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS EXILED FROM THEIR COUNTRIES.

TAYLOR SAILED FROM NEW YORK THIS MORNING. HE WILL VISIT HIS HOME IN FLORENCE, ITALY, AND OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES WHILE PREPARING TO COOPERATE WITH EUROPEAN MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE IN THE REFUGEE WORK.



STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE FIRST MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE MIGHT BE HELD IN JUNE.

TWENTY NINE NATIONS AND FOUR BRITISH DOMINIONS HAVE SAID THEY WOULD ACCEPT SECRETARY HULL'S INVITATION TO TAKE PART IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S WORK OF AIDING REFUGEES PRIMARILY THROUGH PRIVATE FUNDS.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE WERE ANNOUNCED AS:

JAMES G. McDONALD, ACTING CHAIRMAN, EDITORIAL WRITER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES AND FORMER HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES FROM GERMANY; REV. SAMUEL CAVERT, NEW YORK, MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST OF AMERICA; JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLIN, NEW YORK; ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH F. RUMMEL OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS; LOUIS KENEDY (CQ), PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN; RABBI STEPHEN WISE OF NEW YORK; BERNARD BARUCH, NEW YORK FINANCIER; PAUL BAERWALD, NEW YORK BANKER; JAMES M. SPEERS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS; HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG, ESSAYIST AND WRITER OF NEW YORK; AND BASIL HARRIS.

CU1134AES

QUERIED CONCERNING STATEMENTS BY NEW YORK IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS THAT AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN REFUGEES BEARING "ONE WAY PASSPORTS" WOULD BE DENIED ENTRY, SUMNER WELLES, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID THIS WOULD BE ONE OF THE POINTS TO BE SETTLED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL REFUGEE COMMITTEES.

WELLES SAID IT WOULD BE INCONCEIVABLE THAT POLITICAL REFUGEES UNDER THE STRESS AND MISERY OF HAVING LOST THEIR HOMES THROUGH NO CRIMINAL FAULT OF THEIR OWN, SHOULD BE DENIED ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF SUCH A PASSPORT TECHNICALITY.

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## 30.24-253 Germans Split On Nazis' Drive Against Prague

Many Openly Oppose Henlein in May Day Rallies While All Czech Factions Pledge Fight to Finish

By The Associated Press  
PRAGUE, May 1.—Nazi chieftains stumped the Sudeten German region of Czechoslovakia today, renewing their demands upon the government for concessions, while anti-Nazi Germans promised to join the Czechs in opposing the nation.

The May Day demonstrations passed off everywhere with oratory only, except at Tronau, near the German frontier, where three men were injured in clashes that occurred despite a ban on all meetings in the town.

Konrad Henlein, Nazi leader of the 3,500,000 German minority, spoke in five towns, where he was welcomed with cries of "we greet our Fuehrer!" and Nazi salutes. His lieutenants, speaking in other towns, were more bellicose than Henlein.

George Wollner, a Sudeten Deputy, declared that "national socialism (Nazism) knows no boundaries," and demanded that Germans be substituted for Czechs in the police force. Another deputy, Franz Oberlik, asserted at Gablonz that the Nazis in Czechoslovakia hoped that "by next May Day we shall have achieved our freedom."

Several Social Democratic speakers toured the same regions for counter-meetings. At Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad), a Socialist Deputy, Wenzel

Jaksch, told his audience that "Nazism means war." After his speech, 12,000 anti-Nazis milled in the streets shouting "Down with Henlein! Down with Fascism!"

At Podmokly, near the German border, Mayor Josef Kessler, a Social Democrat, declared, "German Democrats in the border region will defend the state, together with Czechs, with their blood."

Renews Plebiscite Demand

Henlein, speaking at a meeting of 40,000 persons at Gablonz, in north-western Czechoslovakia, called for a plebiscite on the minorities issue, and announced that the demands he made a week ago "represented not the maximum but the minimum of what is necessary to solve our national problems."

In the eight-point program he submitted last Sunday at Karlovy Vary,

Henlein called for revision of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, self-government with Nazi principles for the German minority, and other concessions.

In his speech today Henlein warned other nations not to support the Czechoslovaks, saying such support could lead only to conflict.

Lord Mayor Peter Zenkl of Prague gave the other view of the situation in a speech before 120,000 persons here, which was broadcast to the nation.

"Every Czech man and woman," he declared, "will fight to the last drop of blood for the retention of liberty. We don't want to take anything from anybody else, but we also are unwilling to give up anything we have. We desire to live in peace and friendship with our minorities."

For the first time in the twenty-year history of the republic Czechoslovaks put aside political differences to rally here in the public square dedicated to Wenzel, patron saint of the Czechs, for the May Day demonstration.

The government had banned parades and demonstrations. Thou-

sands, ranging from members of extreme Rightist groups to Communist delegations, poured into the square in the early morning hours to hear Zenkl's speech at 10 a. m.

For the Czechoslovaks the slogan for May Day was "a day of labor and national unity." Similar meetings were held in other cities, notably Brno and Bratislava.

Meanwhile hundreds of thousands Sudeten Germans have renewed testimony of their unity in open-air demonstrations in cities where they predominate.

Each city and village was gaily decorated.

Calls for a Plebiscite

Herr Henlein in his speech at Gablonz declared:

"I am convinced that the tenor of the Czech press does not correspond with the feeling the Czech people."

"I suggest the Czech people be asked in a plebiscite whether they are forever to live on terms of strife with us Germans."

"My Karlsbad demands represent not the maximum but the minimum of what is necessary to solve our national problems."

"Nobody has the right to regard them as a declaration of war unless he desires war rather than peace."

He asserted that the nation's constitution in its present form did not satisfy the minorities, and said that Sudeten German demands were such as common justice anywhere would acknowledge to be fair.

Nazi Demand Seizure  
Of Starhemberg Property

By The Associated Press.  
VIENNA, May 1.—The Voelkischer Beobachter, Nazi news-

paper, demands expropriation of thirteen castles with 18,000 acres of land from Prince Ernst von Starhemberg which it said had been taken from Protestants and peasants hundreds of years ago.

It argues that part of the property adjoins Czechoslovakia and therefore "we cannot tolerate possession of huge forests on a dangerous border by a notorious enemy." It adds that Prince von Starhemberg's mother, Princess Fanny, and his brothers are unfit and unworthy to take over the management of the estates.

Prince Starhemberg, former Vice Chancellor of Austria and once leader of a private army, the Fascist Heimwehr, was reported to have taken refuge in Switzerland after the March 13 Austro-German Anschluss.

Proclaims Amnesty

Hitler proclaimed a general amnesty today for persons charged with minor offenses against ordinary law committed before today. The proclamation was issued to commemorate the Austrian-German union. A special section dealing with Austrian Germany pronounced legal those pro-Nazi activities engaged in before Austria's German union and absolved from punishment any acts committed "in an excess of zeal" by the National Socialist (Nazi) party.

A new law, effective January 1, 1939, also was enacted "for the protection of youth." It regulates child labor, barring persons under the age of sixteen, with few exceptions, from all-night work and overtime and from being kept at work between 2 p. m. on Sundays and 6 a. m. on Mondays.

Time passed in attending professional classes will count as work time, and the youngsters will be entitled to sixteen days of vacation annually. The latter provision will come into operation this summer.